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Report of the Secretary-General on the activities of the Office of Internal Oversight Services

Financing of the International Tribunal for the Prosecution of Persons Responsible for Serious Violations of International Humanitarian Law Committed in the Territory of the Former Yugoslavia since 1991

Financing of the International Criminal Tribunal for the Prosecution of Persons Responsible for Genocide and Other Serious Violations of International Humanitarian Law Committed in the Territory of Rwanda and Rwandan Citizens Responsible for Genocide and Other Such Violations Committed in the Territory of Neighbouring States between 1 January and 31 December 1994

Follow-up investigation into possible fee-splitting arrangements between defence counsel and indigent detainees at the International Tribunal for Rwanda and the International Tribunal for the Former Yugoslavia

Note by the Secretary-General

1. Pursuant to General Assembly resolutions 48/218 B of 29 July 1994 and 54/244 of 23 December 1999, the Secretary-General has the honour to transmit, for the attention of the General Assembly, the attached report, conveyed to him by the Under-Secretary-General for Internal Oversight Services, on the follow-up investigation into possible fee-splitting arrangements between defence counsel and indigent detainees at the International Tribunal for Rwanda and the International Tribunal for the Former Yugoslavia.

2. The Secretary-General takes note of the findings of the Office of Internal Oversight Services and concurs with its recommendations.

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Report of the Office of International Oversight Services on the follow-up investigation into possible fee-splitting arrangements between defence counsel and indigent detainees at the International Tribunal for Rwanda and the International Tribunal for the Former Yugoslavia

Summary

Pursuant to General Assembly resolution 55/250 of 2 May 2001, the Investigations Division of the Office of Internal Oversight Services (OIOS) has conducted a follow-up investigation into possible fee-splitting arrangements between defence counsel and indigent detainees at the International Tribunal for Rwanda and the International Tribunal for the Former Yugoslavia. The first report on this matter was transmitted to the General Assembly on 1 February 2001 (A/55/759).

The present report advises the General Assembly of the key findings of this follow-up investigation.

OIOS was pleased to note that both Tribunals have implemented most of the recommendations contained in its previous report and that both have also taken additional proactive steps to prevent abuses of the legal aid system established under their respective statutory authorities.

Documents examined and interviews conducted by OIOS investigators demonstrated that:

(a) One former defence counsel at the International Tribunal for Rwanda had received but rejected a detainee's request for fee-splitting and resigned as counsel;

(b) One current defence counsel at the International Tribunal for Rwanda informed the Registrar in April of 2001 that five months earlier his client had requested from him a monthly sum of $2,500. Although he had agreed to the solicitation at the time it was made, the defence counsel claims that the arrangement was never implemented. The detainee refuted the allegation and filed a motion for withdrawal of counsel, which was denied by a Trial Chamber of the Tribunal. The detainee appealed the decision of the Chamber but the Appeals Chamber of the International Tribunal for Rwanda dismissed his appeal, on technical grounds. While the matter was under judicial review, the OIOS Investigators provided the Registry with new evidence, which clearly showed that the counsel had, in fact, engaged in misconduct by inflating his billings to the Tribunal. Based upon his examination of this, and other evidence, the Registrar was able to determine that the counsel violated the Code of Conduct for Defence Counsel. As a result of the evidence adduced, the Registry decided to discharge the counsel from the case;

(c) Another current counsel at the International Tribunal for Rwanda informed the Registrar in January of 2002 that in July 2001 he had declined a solicitation from his client who had asked him to provide $5,000 monthly as part of a fee-splitting arrangement. The counsel requested to be withdrawn from the case. OIOS noted that the counsel reported the alleged solicitation only after his client had filed a request for his withdrawal. The Registry is currently investigating the matter in consultation with OIOS;

(d) One staff member of the International Tribunal for Rwanda whose responsibilities included the review of the financial statements submitted by defence team members, repeatedly requested and received kick backs (in the form of cash payments and cheques) from several defence team members in order to process their claims in an expeditious manner. The staff member admitted these corrupt actions;

(e) In October 2000 one accused person at the International Tribunal for the Former Yugoslavia, who had successfully claimed indigency and was represented by a defence team funded by the Tribunal, purchased real estate while in detention.

OIOS will continue to pursue these issues in consultation with the Registries. Both Tribunals have been provided with draft copies of the present report. At the International Tribunal for the Former Yugoslavia, the Registry's comments were also supported by the President. The International Tribunal for Rwanda responses were received from the Registry and from the President. Their comments and suggestions have been evaluated and incorporated accordingly.

Contents

		Paragraphs	Page
I.	Introduction	1–2	5
II.	Background	3–4	5
III.	Investigation	5–33	5
	A. International Tribunal for Rwanda	7–25	5
	1. Review of implementation of recommendations	7–11	5
	2. New investigative findings on fee splitting	12–23	6
	3. Related investigative findings	24–25	8
	B. International Tribunal for the Former Yugoslavia	26–33	8
	1. Review of implementation of recommendations	26–27	8
	2. New investigative findings on fee splitting	28–32	8
	3. Related investigative findings	33	9
IV.	Conclusions	34–35	9
	A. International Tribunal for Rwanda	34	9
	B. International Tribunal for the Former Yugoslavia	35	9
V.	Recommendations	36	9
Annex			
	Status report on the implementation of recommendations for both Tribunals made by the Office of Internal Oversight Services in document A/55/759		11

I. Introduction

1. In May 2001, the General Assembly considered the report of the Office of Internal Oversight Services (OIOS) on the investigation into possible fee-splitting arrangements between defence counsel and indigent detainees at the International Tribunal for Rwanda and the International Tribunal for the Former Yugoslavia (A/55/759). In its resolution 55/250 of 12 April 2001, the General Assembly requested the Secretary-General to ensure that OIOS continued its investigation on that and related matters, in consultation with the Registrars of the two Tribunals, and to report thereon to the General Assembly at its fifty-sixth session on the outcome and on the implementation of the OIOS recommendations by the Tribunals.

2. Subsequently, between October 2001 and January 2002, a team of OIOS investigators visited both Tribunals and other locations, conducted interviews and obtained relevant documentation from Tribunal staff members, current and former defence counsel and defence team members, detainees and other persons.

II. Background

3. As detailed in the first OIOS report on the matter (A/55/759), by statutory authority, indigent accused in both Tribunals are entitled to have counsel assigned to them by the Registrars, with the legal fees and costs borne by the Tribunals. A defence team is normally composed of a lead counsel, a co-counsel, investigators and legal assistants.

4. During its first investigation into fee-splitting matters, OIOS found evidence that the legal aid systems of the Tribunals had been abused and that some former or current defence counsel had either been solicited and/or had accepted requests for fee splitting made to them by their respective clients. Other related findings included the hiring of detainees' friends and relatives as defence investigators, expensive gifts given to the detainees by their counsel and other forms of indirect support and maintenance. As a result, OIOS issued 16 recommendations aimed at curbing the abusive practices detailed in that report (see A/55/759 and the annex to the present report).

III. Investigation

5. OIOS was pleased to observe that both Tribunals had implemented most of the recommendations of the prior report. The recommendations that have not yet been implemented relate: (a) to the recruitment of full-time investigators assigned to the Defence Management Sections to investigate claims of indigence; and (b) to the modifications of the Code of Professional Conduct for Defence Counsel and other relevant texts specifically to prohibit fee-splitting arrangements between counsel and their clients, and to define the criteria used for indigence (at the International Tribunal for Rwanda). However, the OIOS investigators have verified that both Tribunals have initiated appropriate actions to implement these recommendations in a timely fashion or have undertaken measures that address the qualitative core of these recommendations. For example, the investigator recruited by the International Tribunal for the Former Yugoslavia to assist the Registry with its inquiries into alleged fee-splitting arrangements is expected to take up his duties by 1 March 2002.

6. Further, under new leadership (new Registrars and new Deputy-Registrars were appointed at both Tribunals in 2001), the Registries of both Tribunals have initiated additional proactive steps to prevent the further abuse of their legal aid systems and to ensure that high professional and ethical standards are maintained in the defence of the accused persons appearing before the Tribunals. They have done this by a variety of methods.

A. International Tribunal for Rwanda

1. Review of implementation of recommendations

7. At the International Tribunal for Rwanda, a system that provides for stricter monitoring and limitations on the number and value of the gifts received by detainees has been put in place at the United Nations Detention Facility. The OIOS investigators have verified that the Facility now conducts strict personal searches of persons visiting or meeting with the detainees in the Facility and has imposed clear restrictions to prevent members of defence teams from meeting with detainees other than their own clients while visiting the Facility.

8. Furthermore, the Registrar of the International Tribunal for Rwanda has initiated other related measures. For example, he has developed enhanced screening of current and potential defence investigators to ensure that none obtains a position by false pretences as to their identity or has engaged in activities incompatible with their status at the Tribunal. In addition, he now requires that new and detailed personal history forms be completed by individuals who are hired as defence investigators.

9. In May 2001, the authorities in the United Republic of Tanzania arrested a former defence investigator who was using false details (false name and false passport). The Office of the Prosecutor later indicted him for genocide and he is currently at the United Nations Detention Facility. Following this arrest, the Registry screened investigators' files and decided either to suspend or not renew the contract of others. Since the implementation of the new screening system, some investigators have chosen to resign.

10. The Registrar has also proposed an amendment to the Code of Professional Conduct for Defence Counsel appearing before the Tribunal specifically prohibiting fee-splitting arrangements and making it obligatory on counsel to inform the Registrar of any alleged breach of this matter by another defence counsel or by a defence team member. OIOS was informed that this amendment would be presented for consideration at the next plenary session of the judges of the Tribunal. Additionally, the Registry advises that a formal bar association, the Association of Defence Advocates, was established to address defence counsel matters.

11. Finally, in June 2001, the Registrar established a Review Panel on the International Tribunal for Rwanda legal aid scheme with a mandate to review the legal aid scheme of the Tribunal and make recommendations to the Registrar on how the legal aid regime might be improved in order to ensure efficient use of resources and the protection of the integrity of the Tribunal's judicial process. The Panel has produced a first report and made a series of important recommendations, which are being considered by the Registrar.

2. New investigative findings on fee splitting

12. The OIOS investigators interviewed former and current defence counsel and other defence team members at the International Tribunal for Rwanda. Most current counsel confirmed that they had heard of fee-splitting arrangements but denied that they had engaged in such practices themselves with their respective clients and/or their client's relatives.

13. OIOS noted that most former defence counsel and defence team members were very reluctant to provide details of the reasons for their departures from the Tribunal, arguing that those matters were confidential and, if disclosed to either OIOS or the Tribunal, could negatively affect the interests of their former clients. For example, one such counsel, who experienced fee-splitting problems with his client and requested permission to withdraw from the case, stated to OIOS: "What the client says is not true, what really happened I can't tell!"

14. One former defence counsel told OIOS investigators that he had left the International Tribunal for Rwanda subsequent to his rejection of a fee-splitting solicitation received from his former client. The counsel further advised that he had heard that other counsel at the Tribunal had been solicited but could not offer specific information. However, in the course of this follow-up, OIOS investigators did uncover evidence of related wrongdoing in certain defence teams.

(a) First case

15. OIOS investigators learned from the International Tribunal for Rwanda that one current defence counsel had been asked to engage in a fee-splitting arrangement; specifically, the counsel claimed that his client had requested him to pay $2,500 monthly from his emoluments received from the Tribunal. Although the solicitation reportedly occurred in November 2000, the counsel did not report the matter to the Tribunal until April 2001. However, he told the Registry and OIOS investigators that although he had accepted the solicitation at the time it was made, the arrangement was never implemented.

16. In interviews with OIOS investigators, the counsel could offer no convincing explanation for his failure to report the request at the time it was made. The counsel first claimed that he had needed time to consult his Bar Association as to whether or not the disclosure of such solicitation would be deemed a breach of attorney-client confidentiality. When asked by OIOS investigators to explain why it had taken him six months to raise this query to his Bar Association, he gave several excuses. First, he said that he had not

taken the solicitation seriously; he then claimed that he had other priorities; and finally, he had not reported the matter in November 2000 because he thought that he would be withdrawn from the case and was concerned that his client would be deprived of a proper defence, should that happen.

17. While reviewing this issue, OIOS investigators noted that the Chief of the Lawyers and Detention Facilities Management Section of the International Tribunal for Rwanda had failed to take appropriate and timely action to ascertain the facts of this case. OIOS further found that the accused had learned about the allegations by his counsel on 20 September 2001, that is, only one day prior to the hearing of the matter by the Trial Chamber and five months after the Chief of the Lawyers and Detention Facilities Management Section was apprised.

18. The client denied the solicitation allegations by his counsel and filed a motion for his withdrawal, which was denied by a Trial Chamber by a 2 to 1 majority decision in early October 2001. The Trial Chamber's decision directed the Registry to examine fee-splitting matters, including the allegations in that case, and to take all necessary measures to inform all accused and counsel before the Tribunal that fee splitting was unacceptable and merited sanction.

19. One of the judges appended a separate and dissenting opinion to the decision, arguing that the counsel should be sanctioned, inter alia, for: entering into a fee-splitting arrangement; failing to report the matter in a timely fashion; pretending to the accused that everything was in order between them after reporting the matter to the Registry; and reporting the alleged fee-splitting solicitation only when he knew that the accused was about to apply for his removal as counsel the second time. The Appeals Chamber of the International Tribunal for Rwanda dismissed the appeal filed by the detainee, on technical grounds. However, it indicated that the Registry should inquire into the matter and take appropriate action. Inquiry by OIOS investigators on this matter led to the next case.

(b) Second case

20. OIOS investigators found that the same counsel as in the first case had engaged in other inappropriate conduct. His former legal assistant had presented the Registry with a letter dated December 2001 from this counsel, in which he requested the assistant to make necessary "alterations" to "maximize payment" on defence counsel fees for the month of November 2001.

21. Further, when the former legal assistant first reported this and other important related matters to the Chief of the Lawyers and Detention Facilities Management Section, that statement was neither documented nor reported by the Chief. When the OIOS investigators queried the Chief on the reasons for this and other omissions, the Chief replied that at the time he "did not see the report as fee splitting", but rather as an "internal defence team problem". While this is not fee splitting, the Chief failed to see the broader issue of inflated billings, which had been reported in the previous OIOS investigation as one of the ways defence counsel might participate in fee-splitting schemes. As an experienced European lawyer, with more than six years in the Tribunal, the Chief's failure to perform his duties, with due care, cannot be overlooked in view of the larger payment by the International Tribunal for Rwanda resulting from the inflated billings. As Chief of the Lawyers and Detention Facilities Management Section, it was his responsibility to verify defence counsel billings before the Registry made payment.

22. OIOS has provided the Registrar with additional probative material obtained by the investigators so that he can address it further in accordance with the rules of procedures of the Tribunal. The material revealed that the counsel had inflated his bills and engaged in other financial irregularities. Based upon that, and other evidence, the Registrar was able to make a final determination that the counsel had violated the Code of Professional Conduct for Defence Counsel assigned at the Tribunal, inter alia, by inflating his bills, and by providing his former legal assistant with pre-signed blank forms for submission and reimbursement of expenses. Consequently, the Registrar discharged the counsel and communicated this decision to the President of the Law Society of the counsel.

In a report to the President of the International Tribunal for Rwanda, the Chief of the Lawyers and Detention Facilities Management Section disagreed with the findings of OIOS on the above matters but could not produce credible evidence to refute the findings of OIOS. Rather, the Chief provided inaccurate and untrue information about his actions on the matter. *

* The text shown in italics represents the comments of management on the present report.

OIOS provided the President of the Tribunal with detailed material refuting the version presented by the Chief.

(c) Third case

23. In early January 2002, the Registry provided OIOS investigators with documentation suggesting that in July 2001, another current counsel was requested by his client to provide him with $5,000 monthly, as part of a fee-splitting arrangement. The counsel stated that he had declined the request of his client, which he claimed also involved one of his investigators, and requested the Registry to withdraw him from the case. OIOS noted that the counsel reported the alleged solicitation only after his client's request for his withdrawal. The Registry is currently inquiring into this matter in consultation with OIOS.

3. Related investigative findings

24. During their follow-up review, OIOS investigators received information from various sources, including the Registrar, with whom OIOS worked closely on this matter, that a staff member of the International Tribunal for Rwanda, whose responsibilities included the review of the financial statements submitted by defence team members had repeatedly requested and received kickbacks. Cash and cheques were found by OIOS investigators to have been paid under duress by several defence team members. The evidence demonstrates that failure to make such payments, often more than $1,000, resulted in significant delays in payment authorization by the staff member.

25. Upon obtaining documentary and testimonial evidence from concerned defence team members and other persons, the investigators interviewed the concerned staff member. He admitted that he had corruptly requested such payments from defence team members. Detailed information on this matter was supplied to the Registrar. OIOS notes that upon receipt of evidence from OIOS investigators, the Registrar immediately reassigned the staff member to other duties and duly referred the matter to the Office of Human Resources Management of the United Nations for appropriate action.

B. International Tribunal for the Former Yugoslavia

1. Review of implementation of recommendations

26. The Registrar of the International Tribunal for the Former Yugoslavia has prepared an amendment for the revision of the Code of Professional Conduct for Defence Counsel to prohibit specifically fee-splitting arrangements between counsel and their clients and the imposition of sanctions for breaches. OIOS was advised that the revised Code was to be implemented effective 1 April 2002. Also, other relevant texts have been revised in accordance with the recommendations made by OIOS, such as the formulation of a working definition of indigence and a definition of the term "sufficient means" and the implementation of new rules to control changes in counsel. In addition to those text revisions, the Registry has undertaken new measures designed to ensure that only the truly indigent are provided with counsel and that other issues of professional conduct are properly addressed.

27. Further, the Registrar has devised and implemented a new payment system for defence counsel. OIOS was advised that this system gives counsel total flexibility in the allocation of working hours to each task but places a limit on the total allowable hours. In this way, while counsel must take responsibility for how they can most efficiently allocate their available working time, the Registry continues to review invoices in detail and reject payments where the charges are not justified. OIOS was told in this regard that some counsel have continued to submit inflated bills, which, upon careful verification by Registry staff, were rejected.

2. New investigative findings on fee splitting

28. Most former and current defence counsel at the International Tribunal for the Former Yugoslavia indicated to OIOS that they had heard rumours about fee-splitting arrangements but could not offer specifics on the matter. Some former counsel refused to speak to the OIOS investigators.

29. Several current counsel suggested to OIOS investigators that prompt action should be initiated to amend the Tribunal's rules to clearly reflect not only that fee splitting is prohibited, but also to include specific sanctions for both counsel and accused persons who engage in such practices. They further suggested

that the Registry should make it clear that disclosure of such solicitation on their part would not be construed as a breach of confidentiality in the attorney-client relationship.

30. Finally, both current and former counsel at the International Tribunal for the Former Yugoslavia strongly suggested the creation of a bar association for the Tribunal, which could, in their view, address all of their concerns, including fee-splitting matters, and adopt sanctions against counsel found guilty of such practices.

31. Registry staff advised OIOS that an initiative to establish an "association of counsel practising at the Tribunal" was well under way. According to the Registry, the Association would, inter alia: assist defence counsel with creating an organization that would support the functioning and efficiency of the defence; facilitate the resolution of problems; ensure better liaison between the defence counsel at both Tribunals; and provide for an efficient enforcement mechanism by allowing the International Tribunal for the Former Yugoslavia to direct eventual complaints to a single and independent body in charge of implementing sanctions, etc.

32. As indicated in its first report, the OIOS investigators have carried out liaison with staff of the Registry of the International Tribunal for the Former Yugoslavia and continued to review information about possible ongoing fee-splitting arrangements. OIOS was pleased to observe that the Chief of the Office of Legal Aid and Detention has devised a series of efficient measures to ensure that fee splitting and other related matters are reviewed and addressed in a proper and efficient manner.

3. Related investigative findings

33. OIOS investigators inspected locations in several countries and obtained documentary and testimonial evidence that in October 2000, one accused person who had claimed to be indigent and had obtained such status from the Registry had purchased, while in detention, via a power of attorney, a substantial real estate property and finalized payment on the mortgage of one apartment. This evidence was passed to the Registry for follow-up and appropriate action.

IV. Conclusions

A. International Tribunal for Rwanda

34. One former counsel and two current counsels of the International Tribunal for Rwanda reported to OIOS and/or to the Registry fee-splitting solicitations by their respective clients. In these circumstances, OIOS will continue to support the Registrar in his sustained and energetic démarches to prevent such practices and restore confidence in the integrity of the judicial system.

B. International Tribunal for the Former Yugoslavia

35. The finding related to the acquisition of real estate property by a detainee at the International Tribunal for the Former Yugoslavia shows that the detainee, while claiming to be indigent, clearly had substantial financial means, which enabled him to buy the property. This matter will be further reviewed by the Registry for possible bearing on the indigency status of that detainee as well as the source(s) of such funding, including whether it represents the proceeds of a fee-splitting arrangement. OIOS will continue to carry out liaison with the Registry on this and other related matters.

V. Recommendations

36. As noted above, both Tribunals are making efforts to curb abusive practices by defence counsel and detainees. OIOS investigators will continue to consult with both Registries on their respective efforts and will assist them in their démarches including by undertaking further inquiries as needed. In addition, based on the findings of this follow-up review, OIOS offers the following recommendations:

Recommendation 1: In an effort to further curb fee-splitting arrangements, both Tribunals should consider revising their statutory texts so that reports of solicitations by defence team members to the Registrars are not viewed or considered as a breach of the duty of confidentiality owed to their respective clients. (Rec. No. IV01/290/01)*

* The numbers in parentheses in this section refer to an internal code used by OIOS for recording recommendations.

Both Tribunals accepted this recommendation. The International Tribunal for the Former Yugoslavia advised of specific future modifications of the Professional Code of Conduct for Defence Counsel, which would contain an obligation for counsel to report fee-splitting arrangements rather than the current draft, which provides that counsel "may" report such knowledge. The President of the International Tribunal for Rwanda indicated that although, at present, reports of fee-splitting by defence team members are not considered a breach of the attorney-client privilege by Tribunal authorities, explicit legal text would clarify the situation.

Recommendation 2: Both Tribunals should prepare and request all defence team members and detainees to sign a special form clearly indicating that fee splitting is prohibited and making it obligatory on their part to inform the Registrars promptly of any breach of the matter by any member of their respective defence teams. The form should also provide specific sanctions for breaches of the above. (Rec. No. IV01/290/02)

Both Tribunals accepted this recommendation. The International Tribunal for the Former Yugoslavia advised that the signing of the special form would be implemented in due course. The President of the International Tribunal for Rwanda welcomed this recommendation.

Recommendation 3: The Registrar of the International Tribunal for Rwanda should consider the effectiveness of the work of the Chief of the Lawyers and Defence Facilities Management Section in view of the failure to take timely and documented action when advised of wrongdoing. (Rec. No. IV01/290/03)

The Registrar advises that he is currently re-evaluating the efficiency of various sections within the Registry of the International Tribunal for Rwanda, including the Lawyers and Detention Facilities Management Section, and will take appropriate action. The President of the International Tribunal for Rwanda did not agree with this recommendation.

Recommendation 4: The International Tribunal for Rwanda should consider taking prompt and appropriate action regarding the staff member who has admitted taking kickbacks. (Rec. No. IV01/290/04)

The International Tribunal for Rwanda accepted this recommendation and advised that immediately after being notified of the matter, the Registrar had removed the concerned staff member from his Office and had referred the matter to the Office of Human Resources Management of the United Nations for appropriate action.

Recommendation 5: Both Tribunals should ensure that proper controls are instituted so that approval systems for payments, reimbursements, etc., cannot be exploited for corrupt purposes. This includes ensuring substantial and sole authority for such approvals is not vested in one individual. (Rec. No. IV01/290/05)

The Registry for the International Tribunal for the Former Yugoslavia indicated that this recommendation had already been implemented and advised that the approval and transfer system for payments had always been divided between an operational unit recommending authorizations on behalf of the Registrar and an approving unit to effect payment. The Registry further advised that the system would be further reinforced by the issuance of specific guidelines for invoicing.

The Registry for the International Tribunal for Rwanda did not comment on this recommendation.

(*Signed*) Dileep **Nair**
Under-Secretary-General for
Internal Oversight Services

Annex

Status report on the implementation of recommendations for both Tribunals made by the Office of Internal Oversight Services in document A/55/759

No.	*Recommendations*	*Status*
1	In an effort to curb fee-splitting arrangements as evidenced by the offering of expensive gifts, the International Tribunal for Rwanda Rules of Detention should be amended to restrict gifts to detainees by imposing a limit on gifts received and restricting the receipt of luxury goods. To the extent that computers and other electronic equipment are needed to assist in the defence, an appropriate number should be purchased by the Registry of the International Tribunal for Rwanda for detainee use, as needed. This would reduce the opportunity for fee-splitting activity. (IV/00/125/01R)	Implemented
2	The International Tribunal for the Former Yugoslavia should adopt a practice of denying remuneration to counsel in connection with frivolous motions as has been done at the International Tribunal for Rwanda. (IV/00/125/02Y)	Implemented
3 and 4	In order to better determine the indigency claims made by the suspect/accused person, both Tribunals should assign a full-time investigator to the Defence Management Sections in order to investigate claims of indigence, including asset-tracing and possible relations between defence team members and the suspect/accused person. (IV/00/125/03R); (IV/00/125/04Y)	Ongoing. Both Tribunals have initiated appropriate action to implement this recommendation
5 and 6	Both Tribunals should formulate a working definition of indigence and define "sufficient means" in relation to maximum financial limits on the assets owned by a suspect/accused person. Even where counsel has been assigned, a suspect/accused individual with some assets may be ordered to make contributions to the cost of his/her defence using a pre-determined formula or, alternatively, consider a legal aid formula of providing staff defence lawyers rather than paying fees. (IV/00/125/05R); (IV/00/125/06Y)	Implemented and ongoing
7 and 8	Both Tribunals should implement rules to control changes of counsel and the publication of clear guidelines on the definition of the "exceptional circumstances" ground permitting a suspect/accused person to change counsel. (IV/00/125/07R); (IV/00/125/08Y)	Implemented and ongoing
9 and 10	Both Tribunals should revise the Code of Professional Conduct for Defence Counsel to specifically prohibit fee-splitting arrangements between counsel and their clients and should impose sanctions for breaches of same (IV/00/125/09R); (IV/00/125/10Y)	Implemented and ongoing
11 and 12	The qualifications of defence team investigators should be subject to review by both Tribunals before being approved so as to prevent the recruitment of relatives and thereby minimize the risk of fee splitting. (IV/00/125/11R); (IV/00/125/12Y)	Implemented

No.	*Recommendations*	*Status*
13 and 14	In order to control the fees charged by defence counsel, the Defence Management Sections of both Tribunals should require a detailed breakdown of charges. (IV/00/125/13R); (IV/00/125/14Y)	Implemented
15 and 16	In order to curb the possibility of inflating hours and to impose uniformity regarding the hours charged by counsel, certain ranges should be established by the Tribunals for each task counsel performs. (IV/00/125/15R); (IV/00/125/16Y)	Implemented and ongoing

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Measures to eliminate international terrorism

Security Council
Fifty-seventh year

Letter dated 25 February 2002 from the Permanent Representatives of India and the Russian Federation to the United Nations addressed to the Secretary-General

We have the honour to transmit herewith the text of the joint statement released by the Minister for Foreign Affairs of the Russian Federation and the Minister of External Affairs of India at the meeting held in Delhi on 4 February 2002.

We would be grateful if the text of the present letter and its annex would be distributed as a document of the General Assembly, under agenda item 166, and of the Security Council.

(*Signed*) Kamalesh **Sharma**
Ambassador Extraordinary and Plenipotentiary
Permanent Representative of India
to the United Nations

(*Signed*) Sergey **Lavrov**
Ambassador Extraordinary and Plenipotentiary
Permanent Representative of the Russian Federation
to the United Nations

02-26423 (E) 280202

Annex to the letter dated 25 February 2002 from the Permanent Representatives of India and the Russian Federation to the United Nations addressed to the Secretary-General

Joint statement of the Foreign Ministers of the Russian Federation and of the Republic of India

The Minister for Foreign Affairs of the Russian Federation, Mr. Igor Ivanov, paid an official visit to India on 3 and 4 February 2002. The Foreign Minister of the Russian Federation held discussions with the Minister for External Affairs of the Republic of India, Mr. Jaswant Singh, on a wide range of bilateral, regional and international issues.

The External Affairs Minister of India and the Minister for Foreign Affairs of the Russian Federation reiterated their countries' firm commitment, in accordance with the Moscow Declaration signed in November 2001, to continue close cooperation on the issue of international terrorism. Both sides agreed that international terrorism not only threatens the security of India and Russia, but also poses a serious threat to global peace and security and represents a grave violation of human rights and a crime against humanity. The sides agreed that there is no justification for terrorism, and that it must be fought against without compromise wherever it exists. Russia and India firmly reject any attempts to identify terrorism with any particular religion. Those who seek to do so are as wrong as those who seek to use religion to justify acts of terrorism.

India and Russia affirmed that the international efforts to eradicate Al Qaida and the Taliban movement in Afghanistan are an important element of the common struggle against terrorism and its sponsors everywhere in the world, on the basis of international law. The existence of extensive ties between Al Qaida and Taliban on the one hand and terrorist organizations active in other parts of the world, including Chechnya, the Central Asian Republics and the Indian state of Jammu and Kashmir, on the other, calls for a campaign against terrorism that involves close cooperation by all members of the international community, and which is comprehensive, long-term, multidimensional and is executed consistently, resolutely, purposefully and without compromise. There is no place for either subjectivity or double standards in the fight against terrorism.

India and the Russian Federation reaffirmed the important role that the United Nations and the international community must play in the international campaign against terrorism. They welcomed Security Council resolution 1373 (2001) of 28 September 2001 and the establishment of a Counter-Terrorism Committee focused on monitoring of the implementation by States of their international obligations in the struggle against terrorism, primarily with a view to reliably curtailing any type of support — moral, material, arms supplies, through propaganda, providing shelter, etc. In that connection, the sides called for early completion of discussions, under United Nations auspices, of the draft comprehensive convention on international terrorism and the draft international convention for the suppression of acts of nuclear terrorism. The adoption of these conventions would greatly contribute to the strengthening of the international legal basis for effectively combating the menace of global terrorism.

During the discussions on the situation in South Asia, the Russian side reiterated its strong condemnation of continued acts of cross-border terrorism against India, including the terrorist attack on the Indian Parliament on 13 December 2001. Russia expressed its understanding and support regarding India's justified demands that these activities from Pakistan and territory controlled by it should be completely brought to a halt.

The two Ministers also noted the statement made by the Pakistani President, Pervez Musharraf, on 12 January 2002 and Pakistan's recently declared commitment against terrorism. However, this commitment can only be judged by the concrete action it takes on the ground. In this context, the sides emphasized the need for Pakistan to cooperate in stopping the infiltration of terrorists into India, across the international boundary and the Line of Control, and ending the continued terrorist violence in the Indian state of Jammu and Kashmir, as well as in other parts of India. The sides noted that sustained and irreversible steps in that direction would create a conducive environment for the resumption of dialogue between India and Pakistan in accordance with the Simla Agreement and the Lahore Declaration.

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Financing of the United Nations Peacekeeping Force in Cyprus

Budget for the United Nations Peacekeeping Force in Cyprus for the period from 1 July 2002 to 30 June 2003

Report of the Secretary-General

Summary

The present report contains the proposed budget for the 12-month period from 1 July 2002 to 30 June 2003 for the maintenance of the United Nations Peacekeeping Force in Cyprus (UNFICYP), which amounts to $44,973,900 gross ($43,337,700 net), inclusive of budgeted voluntary contributions in kind amounting to $1,321,200.

Of the total budget, some 18.9 per cent of resources relate to civilian personnel costs. Operational costs account for 24.2 per cent of the budget, military personnel costs reflect 53 per cent, while staff assessment comprises 3.8 per cent of the total. Less than 0.1 per cent of the total resources are related to other programmes.

The action to be taken by the General Assembly is set out in paragraph 3 of the present report.

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Contents

		Paragraphs	Page
I.	Overview	1–3	3
II.	Political mandate of the Force	4–7	4
III.	Operational plan and requirements	8–13	5
IV.	Contributions made under the status-of-forces agreement		6
V.	Voluntary contributions and trust funds	14	6
VI.	Status of reimbursement to troop-contributing countries	15–16	7
	A. Current troop-contributing countries	15	7
	B. Status of reimbursements	16	7
VII.	Contingent-owned equipment and self-sustainment	17–19	7
	A. Method of reimbursement	17	7
	B. Requirements	18–19	8
VIII.	Staffing requirements	20	8
	A. Changes in staffing requirements		8
	B. Current and proposed staffing		10
IX.	Objective setting	21	11
Annexes			
I.	Cost estimates for the period from 1 July 2002 to 30 June 2003		12
	A. Summary statement		12
	B. Distribution of gross requirements by major cost component		14
	C. Supplementary information		15
II.	Cost estimates for the period from 1 July 2002 to 30 June 2003: analysis		20
	A. Standard and mission-specific costs		20
	B. Distribution of resources by budgetary parameters: standard and mission-specific costs		24
	C. Non-recurrent requirements		25
III.	Support provided by the Force to United Nations and non-United Nations entities in the Mission area		30
IV.	Implementation of previous recommendations of the Board of Auditors and the Office of Internal Oversight Services		31
V.	Organization chart		32
	Map		33

I. Overview

1. The present report contains the proposed budget for the 12-month period from 1 July 2002 to 30 June 2003 for the maintenance of the United Nations Peacekeeping Force in Cyprus (UNFICYP), which amounts to $44,973,900 gross ($43,337,700 net), inclusive of budgeted voluntary contributions in kind amounting to $1,321,200.

2. Estimated requirements for the period from 1 July 2002 to 30 June 2003 represent a 6.1 per cent increase ($2,578,800) in total resources (gross) in relation to the apportionment for the period from 1 July 2001 to 30 June 2002. The proposed increase reflects a 3 per cent increase in military personnel costs, a 25.4 per cent increase in operational costs, a 54.9 per cent increase in other programmes and a 7.2 per cent increase in staff assessment, partially offset by a 3.7 per cent decrease in civilian personnel costs.

Table 1
Financial resources
(Thousands of United States dollars)

				Proposed increase (decrease) over 2001 02	
Category of expenditure	*2000 01 Expenditures*	*2001 02 Apportionment*	*2002 03 Cost estimates*[a]	*Amount*	*Percentage*
Military personnel	22 150.2	22 485.8	23 154.1	668.3	3.0
Civilian personnel	8 318.4	8 525.4	8 208.7	(316.7)	(3.7)
Operational requirements	7 887.2	8 424.5	10 566.5	2 142.0	25.4
Other programmes[b]	60.1	56.3	87.2	30.9	54.9
Staff assessment	1 562.3	1 527.0	1 636.2	109.2	7.2
Gross requirements[c]	**39 978.3**	**41 019.0**	**43 652.7**	**2 633.7**	**6.4**
Voluntary contributions[d]	-	1 376.1	1 321.2	(54.9)	(4.0)
Total	**39 978.3**	**42 395.1**	**44 973.9**	**2 578.8**	**6.1**

[a] Information on the distribution of resources by standard and mission-specific costs is contained in annex II.B.
[b] Excludes personnel.
[c] Exclusive of provision for the support account for peacekeeping operations and the United Nations Logistics Base at Brindisi.
[d] Voluntary contributions amounting to $1,430,300, as contained in document A/55/788, should have been included in the 2000/01 period.

Table 2
Human resources

Military and civilian staff resources	*2000-01[a]*	*2001-02[a]*	*2002-03*	*Increase (decrease) over 2001-02*
Military observers	-	-	-	-
Military contingents	1 226	1 230	1 230	-
Civilian police	34	35	35	-
International staff	41	44	44	-
Local staff	145	147	105	(42)
United Nations Volunteers	-	-	-	-

[a] Represents highest level of authorized strength.

3. **The action to be taken by the General Assembly is as follows:**

(a) **Appropriation of the amount of $43,652,700 gross ($42,016,500 net), for the maintenance of the Force for the 12-month period from 1 July 2002 to 30 June 2003, including $20,505,500 to be funded through voluntary contributions from the Government of Cyprus ($14,005,500) and the Government of Greece ($6,500,000);**

(b) **Assessment of the amount of $23,147,200 gross ($21,511,000 net), representing the balance net of voluntary contributions for the maintenance of the Force for the 12-month period beginning 1 July 2002 at a monthly rate of $1,928,933 gross ($1,792,583 net), should the Security Council decide to continue its mandate beyond 15 June 2002.**

II. Political mandate of the Force

(Security Council resolution 186 (1964) of 4 March 1964)

4. The mandate of UNFICYP was originally defined by the Security Council in the following terms:

> "In the interest of preserving international peace and security, to use its best efforts to prevent a recurrence of fighting and, as necessary to contribute to the maintenance and restoration of law and order and a return to normal conditions."

5. The Council has since repeatedly reaffirmed this mandate, established in the context of the confrontation between the Greek Cypriots and Turkish Cypriots in 1964, most recently in its resolution 1384 (2001) of 14 December 2001. Since the hostilities of 1974, the Council has adopted a number of resolutions requiring UNFICYP to perform additional functions relating, in particular, to the maintenance of a buffer zone between the lines of the Cyprus National Guard and the Turkish forces as well as a de facto ceasefire, which came into effect on 16 August 1974. In the absence of a formal ceasefire agreement, the military status quo remains the standard by which the Force judges whether changes constitute violations of the ceasefire.

6. The functions of UNFICYP in pursuance of its mandate are: (a) maintenance of the military status quo and prevention of fighting; and (b) undertaking humanitarian and economic activities to promote a return to normal conditions.

7. The current mandate expires on 15 June 2002, in accordance with resolution 1384 (2001).

III. Operational plan and requirements

8. In order to fulfil its obligations under the mandate approved by the Security Council, UNFICYP maintains a 180-kilometre buffer zone between ceasefire lines, which varies in width from less than 20 meters in Nicosia to some 7 kilometres near Athienou and covers about 3 per cent of the island, including some of the most valuable agricultural land.

9. The Force keeps the ceasefire lines and the buffer zone under constant surveillance through a system of observation posts and patrols and maintains 270-kilometre-long multiple patrol tracks, which are used for surveillance, the monitoring of agricultural activities, the resupply of observations posts and rapid reaction to any incident.

10. The current authorized strength of UNFICYP stands at 1,230 troops, 35 civilian police monitors, 44 international staff and 147 local staff. For the period from 1 July 2002 to 30 June 2003, a net reduction of 42 local posts is proposed to reflect efficiency gains realized from the outsourcing of catering services in Sectors 1 and 4. The Force's civilian police component, consisting of police monitors from Australia and Ireland, is responsible for maintaining close cooperation and liaison with Greek Cypriot and Turkish Cypriot police on matters of inter-communal interest. Such matters include assisting in investigations, contributing to law and order in the United Nations buffer zone and supporting the Force's humanitarian activities.

11. The Force undertakes frequent and routine visits to deliver humanitarian aid to over 425 Greek Cypriots and more than 150 Maronites living in the northern part of the island and to the 300 Turkish Cypriots living in the southern part and to help each of the respective minorities to maintain contact with relatives living on the other side of the United Nations buffer zone.

12. With regard to the humanitarian and economic role of UNFICYP, as part of its efforts to promote a return to normal conditions, the Force has worked with both sides for many years to facilitate humanitarian activities. It also encourages and facilitates the resumption of farming in the United Nations buffer zone. Economic activities, such as the operation of quarries and small industries in the buffer zone, are allowed, provided that ownership is proven and that the activities present no security threat.

13. The Force also sponsors bi-communal contacts and encourages cooperation between Greek and Turkish Cypriots in restoring normal conditions. These activities include regular visits to Greek Cypriots and Maronites in the northern part of the island and to the Turkish Cypriots in the southern part, facilitating family reunion visits, delivering textbooks, medicines and pension cheques to Greek Cypriots in the northern part and supervising medical evacuations and facilitating communications between public utility officials. UNFICYP continues to monitor living conditions

and to assess them in the light of recommendations contained in its 1995 humanitarian review, which were set out in paragraphs 21, 24 and 25 of the report of the Secretary-General (S/1995/1020). Updated information outlining recent UNFICYP humanitarian activities is presented in the report of the Secretary-General on the United Nations operation in Cyprus dated 30 November 2001 (S/2001/1122).

IV. Contributions made under the status-of-forces agreement

		Value (United States dollars)	
Government	*Contribution*	*1 July 2001 to 30 June 2002*	*1 July 2002 to 30 June 2003*
Cyprus	Observation posts and office and accommodation facilities provided by the Government at no cost to military contingents, civilian police units and the UNFICYP headquarters complex. Market value, as estimated by UNFICYP	124 200	124 200

V. Voluntary contributions and trust funds

Voluntary contributions

		Value (United States dollars)	
Government	*Contribution*	*1 June 2001 to 30 June 2002*	*1 July 2002 to 30 June 2003*
Australia	Under an agreement dated 20 May 1964 the Australian Government has agreed to pay for the travel costs of the Australian Civilian Police (currently 15)	60 000	60 000
Cyprus	One third of the cost of financing of UNFICYP[a]	13 565 715	14 005 500
	25 per cent of the civilian ration costs	14 600	14 600
	30 per cent of the maintenance costs of the United Nations Protected Area sewage farm	14 500	6 000
	Provision of and repairs to kitchen equipment provided by Cyprus Government for UNFICYP military units	38 200	39 050
	Provision of materials for the maintenance of United Nations observation posts and office and accommodation facilities for military contingents and civilian police units, including the UNFICYP headquarters complex	687 000	604 650
	Human resource costs of a team from the Government of Cyprus Department of Public Works dedicated to United Nations facilities maintenance support on behalf of UNFICYP	491 800	546 875

Government	Contribution	Value (United States dollars) 1 June 2001 to 30 June 2002	1 July 2002 to 30 June 2003
	Contribution to maintenance of the United Nations patrol track	50 000	50 000
Greece	Annual contribution to the cost of financing UNFICYP	6 500 000	6 500 000
United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland	The British Government has conditionally agreed to provide the Force with 2 teams of engineers to carry out electrical rewiring and refurbishment projects in Sector 2. The voluntary contribution will include personnel and travel costs	-	-

[a] The amount for the 2001/02 period includes UNFICYP's share of the provision for the support account for peacekeeping operations and the financing of the United Nations Logistics Base at Brindisi. The amount for the 2002/03 period excludes provisions for the support account for peacekeeping operations and the financing of the United Nations Logistics Base, as UNFICYP's share is yet to be determined.

14. No trust fund has been established in support of UNFICYP.

VI. Status of reimbursement to troop-contributing countries

A. Current troop-contributing countries

15. The current troop contributors are Argentina, Austria, Canada, Finland, Hungary, Ireland, Slovakia and the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland.

B. Status of reimbursement

16. Full reimbursement of troop costs has been made for the period ending 31 October 2001. Troop-contributing countries are owed a total of $4.7 million for the period from 1 November 2001 to 31 January 2002.

VII. Contingent-owned equipment and self-sustainment

A. Method of reimbursement

17. Reimbursement to Governments for equipment provided to the Force had been previously based on the old reimbursement system of 10 per cent of the original cost of the equipment up to the 2001/02 period. In response to the request of the General Assembly in its resolution 54/19 of 29 October 1999, the provision for the 12-month period from 1 July 2002 to 30 June 2003 is based on estimated requirements under the wet lease arrangements, for which one memorandum of understanding with a troop-contributing country has been completed. Negotiations are currently ongoing

with two troop-contributing countries on the completion of their respective memoranda of understanding.

B. Requirements

Major equipment

18. Requirements for reimbursement of major equipment to three troop-contributing countries are estimated at $1,048,700 under the wet lease arrangements.

19. There are no requirements for self-sustainment at this stage.

VIII. Staffing requirements

A. Changes in staffing requirements

	Number of posts		
	Current staffing	*Proposed staffing requirements*	*Net change*
International staff			
Under-Secretary-General	1	1	-
Assistant Secretary-General	1	1	-
D-2	1	1	-
D-1	1	1	-
P-5	2	2	-
P-4	2	2	-
P-3	4	4	-
P-2/P-1	-	-	-
Subtotal	**12**	**12**	**-**
General Service (Principal level)	-	-	-
General Service (Other level)	3	3	-
Subtotal	**3**	**3**	**-**
Field Service	29	29	-
Security Service	-	-	-
Subtotal	**29**	**29**	**-**
Total, international staff	**44**	**44**	**-**
Local staff	147	105	(42)
National officers	-	-	-
United Nations Volunteers	-	-	-
Subtotal	**147**	**105**	**(42)**
Total	**191**	**149**	**(42)**

20. Proposed changes to the staffing requirements shown in the table above reflect a net decrease of 42 local posts, arising from the abolition of 43 local posts, which is the result of the outsourcing of catering services in Sectors 1 and 4. The reduction is offset by the proposed establishment of one new local post for a Contracts Management Assistant in the Office of the Chief Administrative Officer. In addition, it is proposed that two Field Service posts be redeployed from the General Services Section to the Office of the Chief Administrative Officer (1 post) and the Support Services Section (1 post). The detailed breakdown by office is shown in section B below.

B. Current and proposed staffing

	Professional category and above									General Service and related categories								
	USG	*ASG*	*D-2*	*D-1*	*P-5*	*P-4*	*P-3*	*P-2/P-1*	***Total***	*Field Service*	*Principal level*	*Other level*	*Security Service*	***Total***	*Local staff*	*National Officers*	*United Nations Volunteers*	***Grand total***
Office of the Special Representative of the Secretary-General																		
Current	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1
Proposed	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1
Office of the Chief of Mission																		
Current	-	1	-	1	1	-	-	-	3	-	-	3	-	3	1	-	-	7
Proposed	-	1	-	1	1	-	-	-	3	-	-	3	-	3	1	-	-	7
Civil Affairs Branch																		
Current	-	-	-	-	-	1	1	-	2	-	-	-	-	-	5	-	-	7
Proposed	-	-	-	-	-	1	1	-	2	-	-	-	-	-	5	-	-	7
Office of the Force Commander																		
Current	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	1	1	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	2
Proposed	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	1	1	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	2
Civilian Police																		
Current	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	2	-	-	2
Proposed	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	2	-	-	2
Division of Administration																		
Current	-	-	-	-	1	1	3	-	5	28	-	-	-	28	139	-	-	172
Proposed	-	-	-	-	1	1	3	-	5	28	-	-	-	28	97	-	-	130
Total																		
Current	1	1	1	1	2	2	4	-	12	29	-	3	-	32	147	-	-	191
Proposed	1	1	1	1	2	2	4	-	12	29	-	3	-	32	105	-	-	149

IX. Objective setting

21. The General Assembly, in its resolution 55/220 C of 14 June 2001 on the Board of Auditors, requested the Secretary-General to ensure the use of objective-setting by the administrations of peacekeeping missions and also to ensure that the development and attainment of such objectives were reported on to the General Assembly through the financial performance reports of the missions. In this connection, the objectives set by UNFICYP for the period from 1 July 2002 to 30 June 2003 are as follows:

Objective 1: To improve the living conditions of and support to contingent personnel.

Expected accomplishment	*Indicators of achievement*	*Output*
Acceptable standards of accommodation for contingent personnel.	Positive feedback from military and civilian personnel through regular meetings and visits.	New prefabricated accommodation units and other equipment.
Up-to-date data-processing, observation, medical, accommodation and refrigeration equipment and elimination of obsolete and potentially hazardous equipment.		New data-processing, observation, medical, accommodation and refrigeration equipment installed.

External factors: Changing situations in the local market for contractors.

Objective 2: To upgrade and expand the Force's communications and information technology network.

Expected accomplishment	*Indicators of achievement*	*Output*
Enhancement of the existing network to improve reliability, performance and expansion of real-time reporting and information-sharing to remote operational units.	Implementation of 1GB operational speed. All remaining 19 remote units connected to the network.	Upgraded hardware and software systems installed.

External factors: Changing situations in the local market for related contractors.

Annex I

Cost estimates for the period from 1 July 2002 to 30 June 2003

A. Summary statement

(Thousands of United States dollars)

Category of apportionment	(1) 1 July 2000 to 30 June 2001 Expenditures[a]	(2) 1 July 2001 to 30 June 2002 Apportionment[a,c]	(3) 1 July 2002 to 30 June 2003 Total estimates	(4) 1 July 2002 to 30 June 2003 Non-recurrent estimates
I. Military personnel				
1. Military observers	-	-	-	-
2. Military contingents	20 973.3	21 277.1	21 905.4	-
3. Other requirements pertaining to military personnel				
(a) Contingent-owned equipment	976.9	1 008.7	1 048.7	-
(b) Self-sustainment	-	-	-	-
(c) Death and disability compensation	200.0	200.0	200.0	-
Subtotal, line 3	**1 176.9**	**1 208.7**	**1 248.7**	**-**
Total, category I	**22 150.2**	**22 485.8**	**23 154.1**	**-**
II. Civilian personnel				
1. Civilian police	213.6	240.6	201.3	-
2. International and local staff	8 104.8	8 284.8	8 007.4	-
3. United Nations Volunteers	-	-	-	-
4. Government-provided personnel	-	-	-	-
5. Civilian electoral observers	-	-	-	-
Total, category II	**8 318.4**	**8 525.4**	**8 208.7**	**-**
III. Operational requirements				
1. Premises/accommodations	1 384.3	1 498.3	1 928.7	596.5
2. Infrastructure repairs	171.5	120.0	170.0	170.0
3. Transport operations	1 491.5	1 439.8	1 872.1	300.0
4. Air operations	1 271.5	1 203.9	1 433.4	100.0
5. Naval operations	-	-	-	-
6. Communications	549.4	830.9	815.8	291.2
7. Other equipment	976.3	1 112.8	1 572.3	1 447.7
8. Supplies and services	2 019.3	2 198.8	2 749.2	-
9. Air and surface freight				
(a) Transport of contingent-owned equipment	-	-	-	-
(b) Commercial freight and cartage	23.5	20.0	25.0	-
Subtotal, line 9	**23.5**	**20.0**	**25.0**	**-**
Total, category III	**7 887.2**	**8 424.5**	**10 566.5**	**2 905.4**

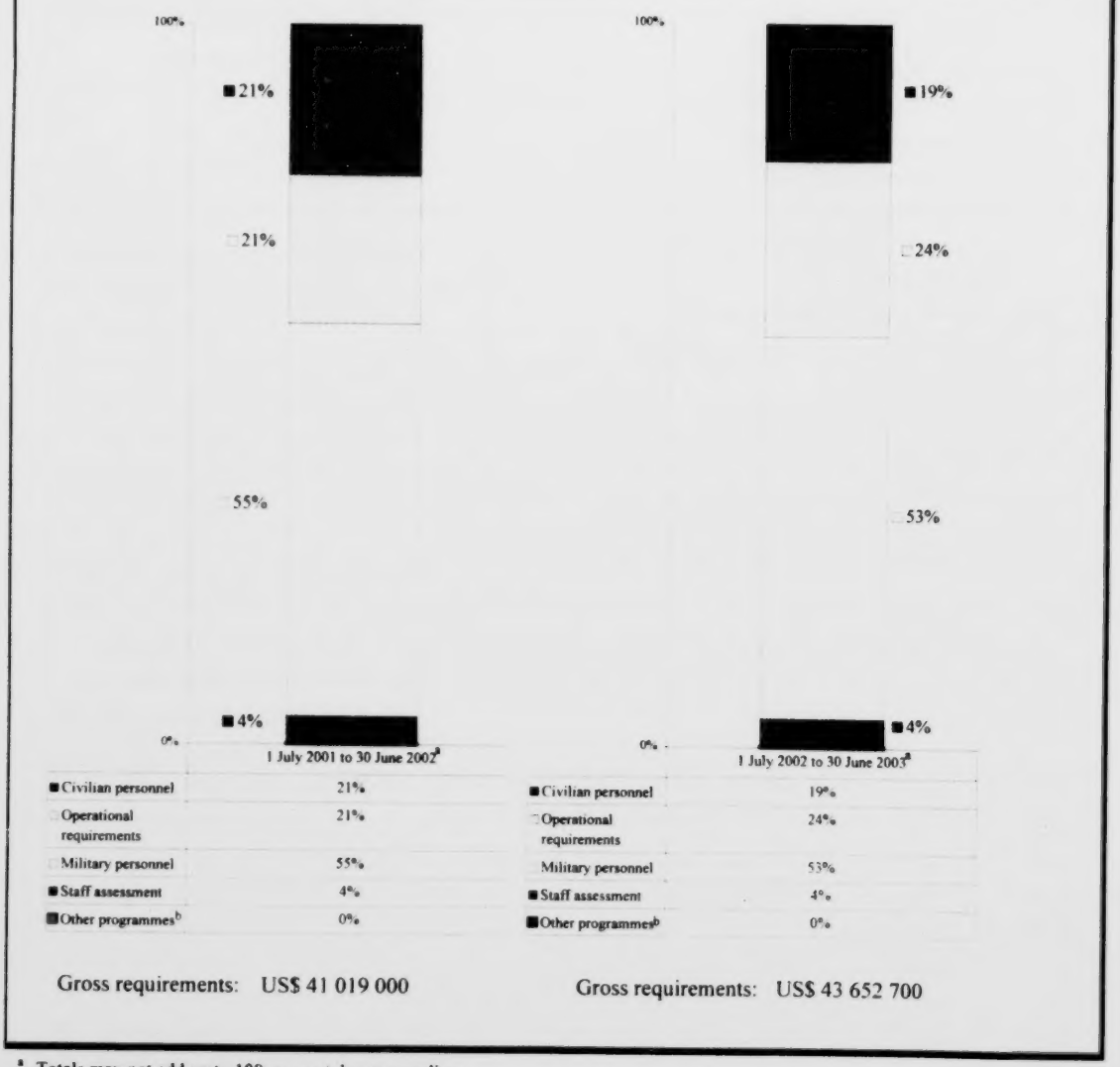
Category of apportionments	(1) 1 July 2000 to 30 June 2001 Expenditures[a]	(2) 1 July 2001 to 30 June 2002 Apportionment[b,c]	(3) 1 July 2002 to 30 June 2003 Total estimates	(4) 1 July 2002 to 30 June 2003 Non-recurrent estimates
IV. Other programmes				
1. Election-related supplies and services	-	-	-	-
2. Public information programmes	4.8	4.8	4.8	-
3. Training programmes	55.3	51.5	82.4	-
4. Mine-clearing programmes	-	-	-	-
5. Assistance for disarmament and demobilization	-	-	-	-
Total, category IV	**60.1**	**56.3**	**87.2**	**-**
V. United Nations Logistics Base at Brindisi	-	-	-	-
VI. Support account for peacekeeping operations	-	-	-	-
VII. Staff assessment	**1 562.3**	**1 527.0**	**1 636.2**	**-**
Gross requirements, categories I-VII	39 978.3	41 019.0	43 652.7	2 905.4
VIII. Income from staff assessment	**(1 562.3)**	**(1 527.0)**	**(1 636.2)**	**-**
Net requirements, categories I-VIII	38 416.0	39 492.0	42 016.5	2 905.4
IX. Voluntary contributions in kind (budgeted)	-	**1 376.1**	**1 321.2**	**-**
X. Voluntary contributions in kind (non-budgeted)	-	-	-	-
Total	**39 978.3**	**42 395.1**	**44 973.9**	**2 905.4**

[a] As contained in annex I of the performance report (A/56/782). Excludes $2,060,180 gross ($1,743,344 net) for the support account for peacekeeping operations and $322,085 gross ($286,584 net) for the financing of the United Nations Logistics Base at Brindisi, Italy.

[b] Based on the appropriation provided by the General Assembly in its resolution 55/266.

[c] Exclusive of $1,240,621 gross ($1,088,767 net) appropriated for the support account for peacekeeping operations and $129,599 gross ($116,379 net) for the financing of the United Nations Logistics Base at Brindisi.

B. Distribution of gross requirements by major cost component



[a] Totals may not add up to 100 per cent due to rounding.

[b] Other programmes represent less than 1 per cent of total resources.

C. Supplementary information

1. The authorized strength of UNFICYP comprises 1,230 contingent personnel and 35 civilian police observers, supported by a civilian establishment of 44 international and 105 local staff. Requirements for contingent personnel take into account the reconfiguration of infantry and support personnel and the revised rates of reimbursement for troop costs approved by the General Assembly in its resolution 55/274 of 14 June 2001. Requirements for civilian police observers reflect the reduction in the mission subsistence allowance rate from $15 to $12 per person per day effective 1 March 2002.

2. International staff salaries are based on New York standard salary costs, while local staff salaries are based on the prevailing salary scale for Nicosia. Based on mission experience, international staff costs reflect the application of a 4 per cent vacancy factor, while no vacancy rate has been applied in the calculation of local staff salaries and related costs.

3. Operational costs are based on current contracts for logistical support and take into account recent mission experience. The estimates for non-recurrent items, such as vehicles, communication equipment and other equipment are based on standard costs, unless otherwise indicated.

Military personnel

Apportionment: $22,485,800; estimate: $23,154,100; variance: $668,300

4. The estimate under this heading provides for military contingents ($21,905,400), contingent-owned equipment ($1,048,700) and death and disability compensation ($200,000).

Military contingents

5. The cost estimates take into account the reconfiguration of the total authorized strength of 1,230 personnel, in light of the change in the strength of the support unit that was recently deployed. The provision is based on the deployment of 1,137 infantry and 93 support personnel.

6. The estimated requirements reflect an increase of 3 per cent over the provision in the 2001/02 period, which is mainly attributable to the revised rates of reimbursement for basic pay, specialists' allowance and clothing and equipment allowance approved by the General Assembly in its resolution 55/274. Related provision for rations, welfare and daily allowance are provided in detail in annex II.A.

Other requirements pertaining to military personnel

7. The cost estimate provides for projected requirements for reimbursement for contingent-owned equipment to three troop-contributing countries under the wet lease arrangements and reflects a 4 per cent increase over the provision in the 2001/02 period, which was based on the old system of reimbursement. One memorandum of understanding has been completed and negotiations are currently ongoing with two troop-contributing countries for the completion of their respective memoranda of understanding. In light of the current status of unliquidated

obligations for death and disability compensation, the estimates for the 2001/02 and 2002/03 periods have been reduced by some 60 per cent from the full requirement for the average number of military and civilian police personnel.

Civilian personnel

Apportionment: $8,525,400; estimate: $8,208,700; variance: ($316,700)

8. The estimate under this heading provides for civilian police observers ($201,300) and international and local staff ($8,007,400).

International and local staff

9. The cost estimates for international staff are based on New York standard salary costs for 44 staff and take into account a 4 per cent vacancy factor. Salaries for 105 local posts have been calculated using the prevailing salary scale applicable to Nicosia. In light of the reduction in the number of local posts, it is anticipated that the remaining 105 local posts will be fully encumbered during the period. Consequently, no vacancy factor has been applied for local staff salaries and related costs. The provision reflects a 3.7 per cent decrease from that of the 2001/02 period due to the abolition of 43 local posts, which was offset by the proposed establishment of 1 new local post, as explained in section VIII.A of the present report.

10. The estimate for other travel costs reflects an increase of $14,200 compared with the 2001/02 period, primarily attributable to projected requirements for the travel of several 3-person teams from the United Nations Logistics Base at Brindisi, Italy, to the mission area for the implementation of the field expendable supply system (FESS), Mercury, contingent-owned equipment/memorandum of understanding/verification, MOVCON, Galaxy and E-STARS projects.

Operational requirements

Apportionment: $8,424,500; estimate: $10,566,500; variance: $2,142,000

11. The estimate under this heading provides for requirements for: premises/accommodation ($1,928,700); infrastructure repairs ($170,000); transport operations ($1,872,100); air operations ($1,433,400); communications ($815,800); other equipment ($1,572,300); supplies and services ($2,749,200); and air and surface freight ($25,000).

12. The provision includes $2,905,400 in non-recurrent requirements under premises/accommodation ($596,500), infrastructure repairs ($170,000), transport operations ($300,000), air operations ($100,000), communications ($291,200) and other equipment ($1,447,700). Detailed information on non-recurrent requirements is provided in annex II.C.

13. The estimate reflects a 25.4 per cent increase compared with the provision for the 2001/02 period, due to additional requirements for all categories of logistical support, with the exception of communications.

Premises/accommodation

14. The cost estimate takes into account requirements for the implementation of the first phase of a 4-year plan to upgrade troop accommodation throughout the mission to ensure acceptable standards of accommodation for contingent personnel. Concomitantly, the budget reflects higher related requirements for alternation/renovations of premises, maintenance supplies, maintenance services and construction/prefabricated buildings.

15. The provision for utilities reflects higher projected requirements for electricity and generator fuel, which are offset in part by lower requirements for water. The provision under this heading reflects a 29 per cent increase over the 2001/02 period. Detailed information on requirements under this heading are shown in annexes II.A and II.C.

Infrastructure repairs

16. The estimate under this heading reflects a 42 per cent increase over the 2001/02 period, which is attributable to the repair of the drainage and culverts of the United Nations patrol track in the buffer zone, to mitigate the damage caused by flooding particularly in the mountain passes of sector 1. Requirements under this heading also provide for the continued maintenance of the aforementioned patrol track in the buffer zone.

Transport operations

17. The proposed vehicle establishment of UNFICYP for the period under review will comprise 75 United Nations-owned vehicles (54 vehicles and 21 trailers), 40 contingent-owned vehicles (25 all-purpose vehicles, 9 combat vehicles and 6 trailers) and 253 rented vehicles. The establishment reflects the receipt of additional engineering vehicles from the United Nations Logistics Base, the rental of additional vehicles to replace the withdrawal of 27 contingent-owned vehicles as well as the rental of 7 additional vehicles for the support unit and mission headquarters.

18. The estimate under this heading reflects a 30 per cent increase compared with the provision for the 2001/02 period and is primarily attributable to the rental of additional vehicles to replace 27 contingent-owned vehicles that have been withdrawn as well as additional vehicles for the military support unit and mission headquarters. Consequently, related recurrent requirements for transport operations are also projected to be higher during the period under review.

19. The estimate includes $300,000 in non-recurrent requirements for the purchase of 21 replacement vehicles and 22 items of workshop equipment. The detailed breakdown of vehicle requirements is shown in annexes II.A and II.C.

Air operations

20. UNFICYP will maintain a fleet of 2 helicopters, comprising one Hughes H-500 and one Bell 212. The cost estimate reflects a 19 per cent increase compared with the provision for the 2001/02 period and is attributable to: (a) the increase in the number of flight hours from 540 to 594 per helicopter; (b) the increase in fuel cost from $0.17 to $0.26 per litre; and (c) projected requirements for positioning/depositioning costs of the helicopters during the period under review. Detailed information on recurrent requirements is provided in annex II.A.

Communications

21. The provision under this heading reflects a 2 per cent decrease over the provision in the 2001/02 period and includes $291,200 in non-recurrent requirements for the replacement of obsolete/damaged communications equipment, as well as the replacement of and additional requirements for workshop equipment.

22. The reduced requirements under this heading are primarily due to slightly lower requirements under spare parts and supplies and commercial communications, which were partly offset by higher requirements for communications equipment for the enhancement of the mission's existing communications infrastructure and the expansion of data service to all operational units. Estimated requirements for spare parts and supplies and commercial communications take into account recent expenditure patterns. Detailed information on requirements for communications is provided in annexes II.A and II.C.

Other equipment

23. The cost estimate includes $1,447,700 in non-recurrent requirements, relating to the replacement of obsolete/damaged equipment as well as additional related requirements, as provided in detail in annex II.C.

24. The estimate reflects a 41 per cent increase compared with the provision for the 2001/02 period and is ascribed to additional requirements for data-processing equipment, petrol tank and metering equipment, medical and dental equipment, miscellaneous equipment and water purification equipment, which are offset in part by lower projected requirements for office furniture, generators, observation equipment, accommodation equipment and refrigeration equipment. The increase in requirements for spare parts, repairs and maintenance take into account recent mission experience.

25. The estimates take into account the continuation of the Force's replacement programme covering 25 per cent of its observation equipment, which is essential to improving the mission's capability in the buffer zone on a 24-hour basis, as well as the replacement of 20 per cent of the mission's obsolete/damaged accommodation equipment and 10 per cent of the refrigeration equipment to reduce maintenance costs.

26. The provision for petrol tank plus metering equipment relates to the purchase of fuel tanks for 18 observation posts in the buffer zone in order to provide them with their own generator facilities. In addition, provision is made for the purchase of an aviation fuel pumping system for the airfield in the United Nations Protected Area.

Supplies and services

27. The cost estimate for miscellaneous services reflects a 34 per cent increase over the provision in the 2001/02 period and is primarily attributable to additional requirements for catering services for Sectors 1 and 4. Higher projected requirements under data-processing services relate to the provision of global support control licenses, support and maintenance of new software systems, including the financial management system, (FMS), the Mercury, Galaxy and E-STARS programmes and the wide area network (WAN). The increase in the estimate for

medical treatment and services takes into account recent mission experience. Detailed information on miscellaneous services is provided in annex II.A.

28. The cost estimate for miscellaneous supplies reflects a 12 per cent decrease compared with the provision for the 2001/02 period. The decrease is based on the implementation of open-ended contracts effective May 2001 and takes into account recent mission experience.

Air and surface freight

29. The cost estimate reflects a 25 per cent increase over the provision for the 2001/02 period and is based on recent expenditure patterns.

Other programmes

Apportionment: $56,300; estimate: $87,200; variance: $30,900

30. The estimate under this heading provides for public information programmes ($4,800) and training programmes ($82,400).

Public information programmes

31. The cost estimate provides for the continued production of public information materials, including leaflets, pamphlets, posters, folders, wall charts and other items, to provide information to the public on UNFICYP's mandate and activities.

Training programmes

32. The cost estimate reflects a 60 per cent increase compared with the provision for the 2001/02 period and is attributable to the projected requirements for the training and upgrade of skills of 63 UNFICYP staff in personnel administration, communications and information technology, procurement, finance and the field assets control system (FACS).

Staff assessment

Apportionment: $1,527,000; estimate: $1,636,200; variance: $109,200

33. The amount budgeted under this heading represents the difference between gross and net emoluments, that is, the amount of staff assessment to which United Nations staff members are subject, in accordance with the Staff Regulations of the United Nations. Staff assessment takes into account a 4 per cent vacancy rate in respect of international staff only.

Annex II

Cost estimates for the period from 1 July 2002 to 30 June 2003: analysis

A. Standard and mission-specific costs

Description	Previous estimate	Average strength	Proposed estimate: Standard cost	Proposed estimate: Unit or daily cost	Proposed estimate: Monthly cost	Proposed estimate: Annual cost	Explanation
			(United States dollars)				
1. Mission subsistence allowance							
(a) First 30 days	102		*	-			Abolished effective 3 January 2002
(b) After 30 days	82		*	-			
Civilian police	15		*	12			Rate effective 1 March 2002
2. Travel							
Civilian police	2 100		*	1 900			Reduced fares for incoming personnel to be arranged by Mission
Contingent	425		400	425			Average cost based on mission experience
3. Military personnel							
Infantry	1 153	1 137					Reduction to take into account change in the strength of of the support unit
Logistics support	77	93					Change in strength of the support unit which was recently deployed
4. Troop reimbursement							
(a) Pay and allowance	988		1 028		1 028		Rate effective 1 January 2002 as per resolution 55/274
(b) Specialist allowance	291		303		303		Idem
Infantry	10%			10%			Payable for 10 per cent of unit
Logistics support	25%			25%			Payable for 25 per cent of unit
5. Clothing and personal equipment allowance							
Military contingents	70		73		73		Rate effective 1 January 2002 as per resolution 55/274
Civilian police	200		200			200	
6. Welfare							
Recreational leave	10 50		10 50	10 50			Payable for up to seven days for every six-month period of service
Recreational equipment services	8		8		8		Payable to 1,230 military personnel
7. Rations							
Bulk rations	4 80			4 80			Based on current contract rates, reduction of 25 per cent for civilian police rations and 5 per cent non-utilization factor
8. Daily allowance	1 28		1 28	1 28			
9. Contingent-owned equipment							
Major equipment	1 008 700		*			1 048 700	Based on wet lease arrangements
10. Death and disability compensation	16 667		40 000		16 667		Based on mission experience
11. Civilian personnel							
Civilian police	35	35					
International staff	44	44					
Local staff	147	105					Reduced staff as a result of outsourcing of catering services in Sectors 1 and 4
12. Local staff							
Net salary	1 546				2 086		Based on current salary scale at step 9 of each category
Common staff costs	559				542		Based on mission experience
Staff assessment	393				550		Based on current salary scale
13. General temporary assistance	50 000					50 000	Based on mission experience
14. Other travel			*				
Headquarters to mission area	47 600					35 700	Based on mission experience
Chief of Mission/Senior Adviser to the Secretary-General	50 100					49 700	Idem
Force Commander	4 600					2 900	Idem
Within-Mission travel	19 600					13 500	Idem
Office of Internal Oversight Services	11 500					11 400	

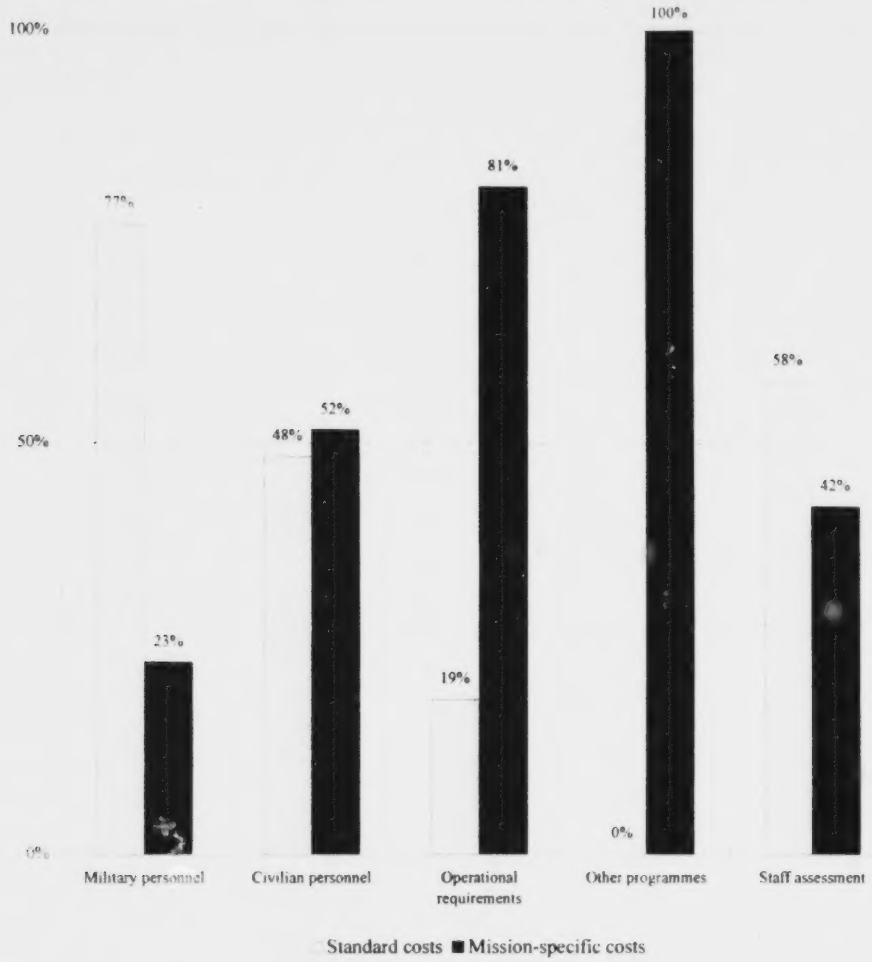
Description	Previous submission	Average strength	Proposed estimates: Standard cost	Unit or daily cost	Monthly cost	Annual cost (United States dollars)	Explanation
Aviation Specialist	4 700					4 400	
Chief Administrative Officer/	10 900					12 400	
Chief Finance Officer							
Opener seminar	-					1 700	
Implementation visits/support	-					11 900	For FLSS, Mercury, Galaxy, E-STARS and other projects
19. Maintenance supplies							
Materials for self-help projects	21 000					28 000	Additional requirements for refurbishment of premises
16. Maintenance services							
Grounds maintenance at Brush-retained site	11 042				8 208		Based on mission experience
17. Utilities							
Electricity	60 433			*	65 833		Based on current rates
Water	12 000			*	10 017		Based on mission experience
Gas, coal, generator fuel	22 967			*	24 625		Based on current rates
18. Vehicles							
(a) United Nations-owned							
Civilian pattern	47	54					Increase in engineering equipment received from the United Nations Logistics Base for maintenance of patrol track, plus an ambulance for Sector 2 and truck
Trailers	21	21					
(b) Contingent-owned							
All types	52	25					Withdrawal of 27 contingent-owned vehicles
Combat vehicles	9	9					
Trailers	11	6					
(c) Rented	219	253					Replacement of 27 contingent-owned vehicles withdrawn plus additional 7 vehicles to support military support units
19. Rental of vehicles	240				276		Based on current rental rates
20. Spare parts and maintenance of vehicles							
(a) United Nations-owned							
Civilian pattern	123		110/550		178		Estimated monthly cost per vehicle. Increase in maintenance costs
Trailers	123		80		178		Idem
(b) Leased	55				33		Reduction in accident repairs due to implementation of full third party insurance coverage for hired vehicles in April 2001
21. Petrol, oil and lubricants							Based on current contract rates
Petrol							
South of buffer zone	0.98			* -0.40			Idem
North of buffer zone	1.01			* 1.96			
Diesel							
South of buffer zone	0.20			* 0.22			Idem
North of buffer zone	0.97			* 0.98			Idem
22. Vehicle insurance							
Civilian-pattern	182				1 009		Includes additional insurance for UNPICVP vehicles in the northern
Military pattern	182			-	244		part of the island
Engineering pattern				*	236		Idem
Trailers				*	100		Idem
Rented vehicles				*	1 150		Includes insurance for hired vehicles in the northern part only
23. Helicopters (number)							
Hughes H-500	1	1					
Bell 212	1	1					
24. Monthly flying hours							
Hughes H-500	45	49.5		*			Increase in flight hours in accordance with current letters of assist
Bell 212	45	49.5		*			Increase in flight hours in accordance with current letters of assist
25. Helicopter rental, block hours							
Hughes H-500	38 749			*	42 620		Increase in number of flight hours
Bell 212	54 000			*	99 400		Idem

Description	Previous submission	Average strength	Proposed estimates: Standard cost	Unit or daily cost	Monthly cost	Annual cost (United States dollars)	Explanation
26. Helicopter fuel (each)							
Hughes H-500	8 262		*			14 672	Increase in number of flight hours and increase in fuel cost from $0.17 to $0.26 per litre
Bell 212	34 884		*			46 641	Idem
27. Helicopter insurance (each)							
Hughes H-500	1 996		*		1 996		Based on current rates under the master aviation liability insurance
Bell 212	1 996		*		1 996		
28. Communications spare parts and supplies	15 142				15 000		Based on mission experience
29. Commercial communications							
Transponder	10 700		*		10 750		
Telephone (including facsimile charges)	11 334		*		13 500		Based on mission experience
Telex, facsimile	250		*		-		
Postage and pouch	1 667		*		1 667		
Underground network	4 167		*		-		
Cellular phones and pagers	667		*		667		
"Right to use" fee for leased lines	-				167		New requirement
Internet provider subscription	-				800		Idem
Leased line charges	667		*		667		
30. Other equipment spare parts, repairs and maintenance	10 167		*		10 383		Based on mission experience
31. External audit	45 500		*			41 000	Based on projected requirements of the Board of Auditors
32. Contractual services			*				
Military laundry/dry cleaning	12 492				13 750		Based on current rates
Military haircutting	4 667				4 167		Idem
Cleaning includes conservancy, chimney cleaning and cleaning of catering areas	16 375				14 083		Idem
Tailoring	833				500		Based on mission experience
Grounds maintenance at United Nations airfield	583				333		Idem
Grounds maintenance at United Nations Protected Area	6 508				2 404		Based on current rates
Cleaning of roads in United Nations Protected Area and car park at Sector 2	-				317		New contracts
Catering	55 667				101 883		Includes new contracts for catering services at Sectors 1 and 4
Janitorial services	25 150				24 067		Based on current rates
Contract for unskilled labour for moving of furniture, etc.	-				1 692		New contract
Maintenance of uninterruptible power supply	242				242		Based on current rates
Other contractual services includes maintenance of photocopiers, Makarios cache alarm system, pagers, franking machines, fire extinguishers	1 067				1 150		Based on current rates
33. Data-processing services			*				
Desktop software - Microsoft	23 800					27 500	Rates in accordance with current guidelines
SUN system	3 725					3 800	Idem
ProGen system	2 575					2 600	
Reality system	1 500					-	
Lotus Notes	13 100					34 400	Increase in licensing fees and number of users
Internet Newsfeed	3 000					3 000	
Cisco 3000 series (6)	3 000					3 000	
Cisco (WAN) service support	5 000					5 000	
Ericsson PABX service support	5 000					5 000	

Description	Previous submission	Average strength	Proposed estimates: Standard cost	Unit or daily cost (United States dollars)	Monthly cost (United States dollars)	Annual cost (United States dollars)	Explanation
Softtech Ringmaster 2000	500					500	
Support and maintenance							New requirements for implementation of new systems
FMLS	-					11 000	
FMS, Mercury, Galaxy, etc	-					11 000	
Security, disaster recovery, storage and backup of WAN	-					34 400	
34. Medical treatment and services	8 333		[a]		10 000		Based on recent mission experience
35. Claims and adjustments	1 250		[a]		1 250		
36. Official hospitality	4 200		[a]			5 000	Based on projected requirements
37. Miscellaneous other services			[a]				
Bank charges	558				558		
Bi-community activities	2 500				2 500		
Advertising in local press	1 667				2 083		Based on mission experience
Other miscellaneous services	1 120				900		Idem
38. Stationery and office supplies	12 770		[a]		9 558		Reduced requirement due to implementation of open-ended contracts
39. Medical supplies	6 417		[a]		5 417		Reduced requirement due to implementation of open-ended contracts
40. Sanitation and cleaning materials	3 115		[a]		1 500		Reduced requirement due to outsourcing of services
41. Subscriptions	1 992		[a]		2 008		Based on mission experience
42. Uniform, flags and decals	3 200				6 058		In accordance with current guidelines
43. Field defence stores	2 833		[a]		2 508		Based on mission experience
44. Quartermaster and general stores	4 658		[a]		3 667		Reduced requirements due to implementation of open-ended contracts
45. Commercial freight	1 667		[a]		2 083		Based on mission experience
46. Public information programmes							
Materials and supplies	400		[a]		400		
47. Training							
Miscellaneous services	4 292		[a]		6 867		Based on projected requirements

[a] No standard cost exists for this item.

B. Distribution of resources by budgetary parameters: standard and mission-specific costs



C. Non-recurrent requirements

(Thousands of United States dollars, unless otherwise indicated)

		(1) Current inventory as at 30 June 2001[a]	(2) 2001/2002 proposed purchases[b]	(3) Proposed units: Replacement	(4) Proposed units: Additional	(5) = (3)+(4) Total number of units	(6) Unit cost	(7) = (5)x(6) Total cost
Operational requirements								
1. Premises and accommodation								
(a)	Alteration and renovation of premises							-
	Improvements/upgrading of Force shelters							20.0
	Minor alterations/renovations at Sectors 1, 2 and 4, Force Military Police Unit							25.0
	Maintenance/repairs to office blocks in the United Nations Protected Area							15.0
	Major kitchen refurbishment at International Cafeteria, United Nations Protected Area							50.0
	Electrical infrastructure at Camps Roca and General Stefanik							100.0
	Lighting in sensitive areas, opening up of unmanned observation points, etc.							4.0
	Subtotal							**214.0**
(b)	Construction/prefabricated buildings							
	Prefabricated buildings		138		45	45	8.5	382.5
	Subtotal							**382.5**
	Total, line 1							**596.5**
2. Infrastructure repairs								
	Upgrading of roads							120.0
	Upgrading of bridges							50.0
	Total, line 2							**170.0**
3. Transport operations								
(a)	Purchase of vehicles							
	Truck, mobile/recovery workshop, 4x4	-		1		1	**70.0**	70.0
	Truck, recovery, 4x4	2						
	Truck, aviation fuel, 4x4	1		1		1	**130.0**	130.0
	Truck, cargo, 4x2	5		1		1	**55.0**	55.0
	Truck, water, 4x4	2	2					
	Bicycles, mountain type	36		18		18	**0.3**	4.5
	Subtotal	46	2	21	-	21		259.5
	Freight at 15 per cent except for cargo truck and bicycles which will be procured locally							30.0
	Subtotal							289.5
	Provided through surplus stock							-
	Subtotal, line 3 (a)							**289.5**
(b)	Workshop equipment							
	Battery drills, 12 volts and drill bits	12		6		6	**0.3**	1.9
	Carpenters tools (jig saw)	5		1		1	**0.2**	0.2
	Carpenters tools (router)	3		2		2	**0.2**	0.3
	Spanner and screwdrive socket sets for heating, ventilating, air conditioning	2		2		2	**0.8**	1.5
	Hole handsaw kits	2		2		2	**0.4**	0.8
	Vehicle electrician tool kit	1		1		1	**1.0**	1.0
	Heavy duty battery charger	1	1	1		1	**0.5**	0.5
	Electricians tool cases	1			2	2	**0.8**	1.6
	Rotary hammer and drill bits	10			1	1	**0.8**	0.8
	Generator mechanics tool kits with 5-tray steel box	1			2	2	**0.5**	1.0
	Floor jack, hydraulic, 10 ton	1			2	2	**0.4**	0.8
	Floor jack, hydraulic, 5 ton	1	1	-				
	Welding kit gas	3	1					

		(1) Current inventory as at 30 June 2001 [a]	(2) 2001/2002 proposed purchases [b]	(3) Proposed units: Replacement	(4) Proposed units: Additional	(5) =(3)+(4) Total number of units	(6) Unit cost	(7) =(5)x(6) Total cost
	Angle grinder	6	1					
	Multi-meter, Fluke 87	1	2					
	Metal saw, circular blade	5	1					
	Subtotal	55	7	15	7	22		10.5
	Freight nil (equipment to be purchased locally)							-
	Subtotal							10.5
	Provided through surplus stock							-
	Subtotal, line 3 (b)							**10.5**
	Total, line 3							**300.0**
4. Air operations								
	Positioning/depositioning costs							100.0
	Total, line 4							**100.0**
5. Communications								
(a)	Communications equipment							
	Hand-held radios	323		30		30	0.4	12.0
	Mobile radio/Base station	491	30	30		30	0.8	24.0
	Repeater	20		3		3	2.0	6.0
	Microwave link, 1.6-1.8 Ghz	9	2	2		2	43.0	86.0
	Telephone exchange, small	22		6		6	5.0	30.0
	Telephone exchange, medium	12		1		1	50.0	50.0
	Rural telephone systems	28	1					
	Video conference applications (WAN)	-	238					
	GSM cellular telephones	172	10					
	Global positioning systems	9	8					
	Radio pagers	90	17					
	Antenna masts	2	5					
	5KVA UPS	4	2					
	Facsimile machines	86	6					
	Subtotal	**1 268**	**319**	**72**	-	**72**		**208.0**
	Freight at 15 per cent							**31.2**
	Subtotal							**239.2**
	Provided through surplus stock							-
	Subtotal, line 5 (a)							**239.2**
(b)	Workshop and test equipment							
	Spectrum analyser	4		1		1	20.0	20.0
	Bench power supply	2		2	6	8	1.5	12.0
	ISDN test instruments	1	Various					
	LAN/fibre optic test instruments	5	Various					
	Radio technicians tool kits	10	3					
	Miscellaneous workshop tools	Various	Various	Various				13.2
	Subtotal	**22**		**3**	**6**	**9**		**45.2**
	Freight at 15 per cent							**6.8**
	Subtotal							**52.0**
	Provided through surplus stock							-
	Subtotal, line 5 (b)							**52.0**
	Total, line 5							**291.2**
6. Other equipment								
(a)	Office furniture							
	Desk set, complete	328	30	80		80	0.2	17.6
	Conference table	12		10		10	0.3	3.4
	Typists chairs, rotary	359	30	80		80	0.1	4.0
	Office chairs, fixed	300	50					
	Bookcases	255	25	10		10	0.1	1.0

		(1) Current inventory as at 30 June 2001 [a]	(2) 2001/2002 proposed purchases [b]	(3) Proposed units: Replacement	(4) Proposed units: Additional	(5) =(3)+(4) Total number of units	(6) Unit cost	(7) = (5)x(6) Total cost
	Filing cabinets	210	50					
	Miscellaneous furniture	Various		Various				3.0
	Subtotal	**1 464**	**185**	**180**	-	**180**		**29.0**
	Freight nil as equipment will be purchased locally							-
	Subtotal							**29.0**
	Provided through surplus stock							-
	Subtotal, line 6 (a)							**29.0**
(b)	Office equipment							
	Photocopiers, medium volume	36	5	6		6	4.0	24.0
	Shredders, heavy duty	1	4	-		-	-	-
	Shredders, medium	22	2	5		5	0.5	2.5
	Shredders, small	16	4					
	Dictaphones	6	4					
	Laminating machines	1	2					
	Subtotal	**82**	**21**	**11**	-	**11**		**26.5**
	Freight nil as the equipment will be purchased locally							-
	Subtotal							**26.5**
	Provided through surplus stock							-
	Subtotal, line 6 (b)							**26.5**
(c)	Data processing equipment							
	File servers	12	2	2		2	17.0	34.0
	Computers, desktop	283	48	55		55	1.7	93.5
	Computers, laptop	26	2	3		3	2.4	7.2
	Scanner, colour, flatbed	17	1	2		2	1.3	2.6
	Printers, laserjet	74	25	4		4	1.2	4.8
	Printers, laserjet, heavy duty	2	2					
	Printers, inkjet, portable	2	2					
	Printers, inkjet, colour	29		16		16	0.3	4.8
	Monitors, 21"	1	2	-				
	Software, LAN antivirus upgrade					13	0.1	1.3
	Software, upgrades for workstations					275	0.08	22.0
	Fiber optic cables							8.0
	Wiring, LAN, internal	.						18.6
	UPS (400-700 VA)	248	40	50		50	0.3	15.0
	CD writer, external	1	1					
	Lan high speed hub	1	1					
	1 Gbit switch	-	1	6		6	12.0	72.0
	Digital senders			14		14	3.0	42.0
	Scanner			14		14	6.5	91.0
	E-cabinet			1		1	20.0	20.0
	Storage area network			1		1	125.0	125.0
	AutoStore			1		1	5.0	5.0
	Subtotal	**696**	**127**	**169**	-	**169**		**566.8**
	Freight at 15 per cent							**85.0**
	Subtotal							**651.8**
	Provided through surplus stock							-
	Subtotal, line 6 (c)							**651.8**
(d)	Observation equipment							
	Night observation devices	42	8	8		8	35.0	280.0
	Laser range finders	-	2	-		-	-	-
	Subtotal	**42**	**10**	**8**	-	**8**		**280.0**
	Freight for a sea container at 2 per cent							**5.6**
	Subtotal							**285.6**
	Provided through surplus stock							-
	Subtotal, line 6 (d)							**285.6**

		(1) Current inventory as at 30 June 2001 [a]	(2) 2001/2002 proposed purchases [b]	(3) Proposed units: Replacement	(4) Proposed units: Additional	(5) = (3) + (4) Proposed units: Total number of units	(6) Unit cost	(7) = (5)x(6) Total cost
(e)	**Petrol tank and metering equipment**							
	Generator fuel tanks	2	10	-	18	18	2.5	45.0
	Aviation fuel pumping system	1	-	-	1	1	15.0	15.0
	Subtotal	**3**	**10**	-	**19**	**19**		**60.0**
	Freight at 5 per cent							**9.0**
	Subtotal							**69.0**
	Provided through surplus stock							-
	Subtotal, line 6 (e)							**69.0**
(f)	**Medical and dental equipment**							
	Defibrillator	7	2	-		-	-	-
	Ventilation system, portable	4			1	1	6.3	6.3
	Electric suction pump, portable	6			6	6	1.6	9.4
	Pulsoxymeter, portable	7			3	3	0.9	2.8
	Paramedic box	2			8	8	1.3	10.0
	Laryngoscope	1		1		1	0.2	0.2
	Physiotherapy examination table	-			1	1	0.9	0.9
	Spinal board	7			2	2	0.7	1.3
	Oxygen cylinder (with trolly)	7			2	2	0.1	0.2
	Electrotherapy apparatus, portable	-			1	1	3.1	3.1
	Othoscope	5		1	-	1	0.3	0.3
	Electrocardiograms	5	2					
	Spotlights with stand, for minor surgery	1	2					
	Subtotal	**52**	**6**	**2**	**24**	**26**		34.5
	Freight (nil as equipment will be procured locally)							-
	Subtotal							**34.5**
	Provided through surplus stock							-
	Subtotal, line 6 (f)							**34.5**
(g)	**Accommodation equipment**							
	Replacement of obsolete/damaged equipment							151.5
	Catering equipment							20.0
	Subtotal							**171.5**
	Freight (nil as equipment will be procured locally)							-
	Subtotal							**171.5**
	Provided through surplus stock							-
	Subtotal, line 6 (g)							**171.5**
(h)	**Refrigeration equipment**							
	Various	267	Various	Various				61.8
	Subtotal							**61.8**
	Freight (nil as equipment will be procured locally)							-
	Subtotal							**61.8**
	Provided through surplus stock							-
	Subtotal, line 6 (h)							**61.8**
(i)	**Miscellaneous equipment**							
	Air conditioners	274	41	30	50	80	0.7	52.0
	Fire extinguishers	Various	Various	Various				15.0
	Automatic fire extinguishing systems	-			2	2	10.0	20.0
	Windsocks	52	40	40	-	40	0.1	2.0
	Garbage bins	56			50	50	0.2	11.0
	Water testing equipment, on line	-	-		1	1	6.0	6.0
	Water tank, containerised	45	1					
	Steam cleaner, 220/240	6	1					
	Steam cleaner, portable 100/1200	-	4					

		(1) Current inventory as at 30 June 2001 [a]	(2) 2001/2002 proposed purchases [b]	(3) Proposed units: Replacement	(4) Proposed units: Additional	(5) =(3)+(4) Proposed units: Total number of units	(6) Unit cost	(7) =(5)x(6) Total cost
	Strimmers	35	4					
	Video camera, digital	4	1					
	Camera, digital	19	1					
	Concrete mixer, diesel	4	1					
	Waterproof "Carry Boy" lockers	-	5					
	Subtotal	**495**	**99**	**70**	**103**	**143**		**106.0**
	Freight (nil as equipment will be procured locally)							-
	Subtotal							**106.0**
	Provided through surplus stock							-
	Subtotal, line 6 (i)							**106.0**
(j)	Water purification equipment							
	Water purification system	6	-	-	1	1	12.0	12.0
	Subtotal	**6**		-	**1**	**1**		**12.0**
	Freight (nil as equipment will be procured locally)							-
	Subtotal							**12.0**
	Provided through surplus stock							-
	Subtotal, line 6 (j)							**12.0**
	Total, line 6							**1 447.7**
	Total							**2 905.4**

[a] As contained in the mission's expenditure report as at 30 June 2001.

[b] As contained in the 2001/02 proposed budget (A/55/788).

Annex III

Support provided by the Force to United Nations and non-United Nations entities in the Mission area

Section providing support tasks performed by the Force	*Entities receiving support*
Finance	
Complete financial services, including budgeting, allotment management, accounting, reporting and performance report preparation	Committee on Mission Persons
Payment of local utility charges, office expenses and monthly payment of offshore personnel	United Nations Volunteers Offshore Unit
Full financial services for one UNOPS local personnel on UNFICYP payroll	UNOPS
Payment of monthly local telephone invoice	UNHCR
Purchase of air tickets and payment of travel advances for Cyprus nationals going abroad on WHO stipend	WHO
Civilian Personnel Section	
Processing of medical claims for retired staff	UNDP
Processing of medical claims for serving staff	UNOPS
Preparation of separation documents	UNOPS, UNHCR
Issuing of identification cards/passes and coordination of security planning	UNOPS, UNHCR, UNV
Complete personnel administration requirements	Committee on Mission Persons
Electronic Services	
Provision of PABX extensions with access via Headquarters	UNLB on INTELSAT lease, UNOPS, UNHCR
Support Services	
Transport of food, clothing, mail and medicines to enclaved personnel	International Committee of the Red Cross, Government of Cyprus
Full engineering and logistics support	Committee on Mission Persons

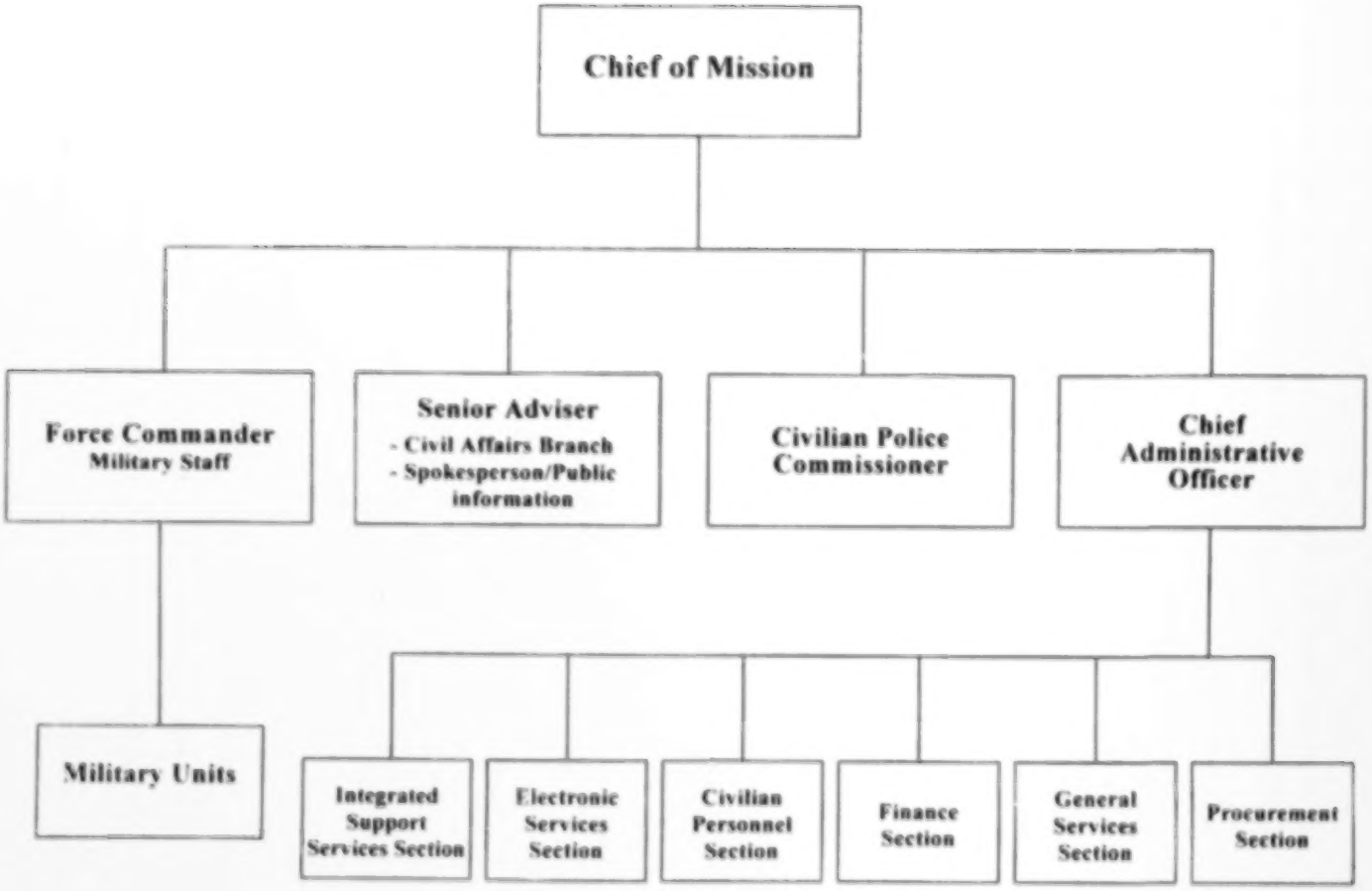
Annex IV

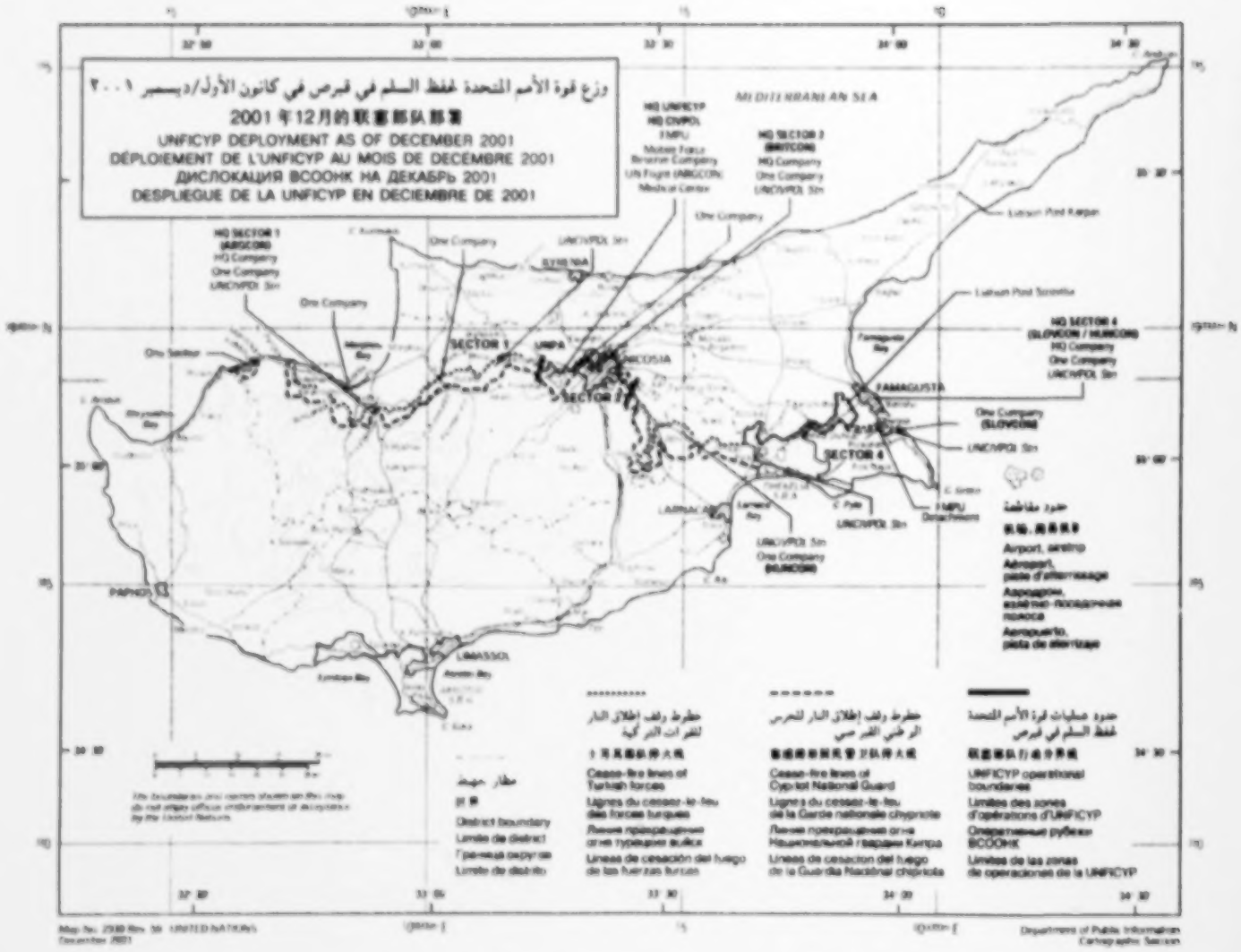
Implementation of previous recommendations of the Board of Auditors and the Office of Internal Oversight Services

Recommendation	*Implementation*
Board of Auditors (A/55/5, volume II)	
The Board recommended that the Administration reconcile all differences in inventory reports, to be based on the field assets control system and to implement measures ensuring accurate maintenance of inventory reports for disclosure of non-expendable equipment in the financial statements.	The Administration noted that the deficiencies noted were mainly associated with the implementation of the field assets control system and that the primary responsibility for maintaining the system rested with the Department of Peacekeeping Operations. Accordingly, reconciliations would be done by that Department, while the Office of Programme Planning, Budget and Accounts would ensure that inventory reports received indicated correct opening balances when compared with closing balances disclosed at the end of the preceding financial period. Furthermore, any discrepancies will be disclosed in the financial statements.

Annex V

Organization chart




وزع قوة الأمم المتحدة لحفظ السلم في قبرص في كانون الأول/ديسمبر ٢٠٠١
2001年12月的联塞部队部署
UNFICYP DEPLOYMENT AS OF DECEMBER 2001
DÉPLOIEMENT DE L'UNFICYP AU MOIS DE DECEMBRE 2001
ДИСЛОКАЦИЯ ВСООНК НА ДЕКАБРЬ 2001
DESPLIEGUE DE LA UNFICYP EN DICIEMBRE DE 2001
MEDITERRANEAN SEA
HQ UNFICYP
HQ CIVPOL
UNPU
HQ SECTOR 2
HQ SECTOR 1
HQ SECTOR 4
SECTOR 1
SECTOR 2
SECTOR 4
NICOSIA
FAMAGUSTA
PAPHOS
LIMASSOL
Airport, aérodrome
Aéroport, piste d'atterrissage
Аэродром, взлетно-посадочная полоса
Aeropuerto, pista de aterrizaje
District boundary
Limite de district
Граница округа
Límite de distrito
Cease-fire lines of Turkish forces
Lignes du cessez-le-feu des forces turques
Линия прекращения огня турецких войск
Líneas de cesación del fuego de las fuerzas turcas
Cease-fire lines of Cypriot National Guard
Lignes du cessez-le-feu de la Garde nationale chypriote
Линия прекращения огня Национальной гвардии Кипра
Líneas de cesación del fuego de la Guardia Nacional chipriota
UNFICYP operational boundaries
Limites des zones d'opérations d'UNFICYP
Оперативные рубежи ВСООНК
Límites de las zonas de operaciones de la UNFICYP

United Nations A/56/839

General Assembly

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Fifty-sixth session
Agenda items 121 and 126

Review of the efficiency of the administrative and financial functioning of the United Nations

Human resources management

Gratis personnel provided by Governments and other entities

Report of the Secretary-General

Summary

The present document contains the annual report of the Secretary-General on the use of gratis personnel. The annual report concerns the situation during the period from 1 January to 31 December 2001.

02-26530 (E) 040302

I. Introduction

1. The present report is submitted pursuant to General Assembly resolution 51/243 of 15 September 1997, in paragraph 12 of which the Secretary-General was requested to report annually on the use of gratis personnel, indicating, inter alia, their nationality, the duration of their service and the functions performed. The present report updates the previous annual report (A/55/728) and quarterly report (A/C.5/55/36) and covers the period from 1 January to 31 December 2001.

2. By General Assembly decision 55/462 of 12 April 2001, the frequency of reporting on the situation of gratis personnel provided by Governments and other entities was changed from quarterly to annual, commencing with the period ending 31 December 2001.

II. Type I gratis personnel

3. Table 1 provides data on type I gratis personnel who serve under an established regime.[1] These are interns, associate experts and technical cooperation experts obtained on a non-reimbursable loan.[2] The total number for each category as at 31 December 2001 is compared with the numbers contained in previous reports.

4. The overall number of type I gratis personnel has decreased by 29.4 per cent, from 265 personnel as at 31 December 2000 to 187 personnel by 31 December 2001. The overall decrease is mainly due to a 51.8 per cent decrease in the number of associate experts (type Ib), from 218 as at 31 December 2000 to 105 by 31 December 2001. The number of interns (type Ia) went up from 39 in December 2000 to 68 in December 2001, an increase of 74 per cent. The number of technical cooperation experts (type Ic) increased by 75 per cent, from 8 to 14, over the reference period.

III. Type II gratis personnel

5. Table 2 provides information on the three type II gratis personnel in service as at 31 December 2001, by department or office, nationality and duration of service. Three nationalities are represented.

6. Table 3 shows the evolution of type II gratis personnel during the period from 31 December 2000 to 31 December 2001, by department or office. The total number of three type II gratis personnel as at 31 December 2001 shows a decrease by 93 per cent compared with the total of 43 as at 30 September 2000. The engagement of the 40 type II gratis personnel (forensic investigators) engaged by ICTY has been discontinued in 2001. The status of the two Korean economists engaged by the United Nations Conference on Trade and Development (UNCTAD) was modified in 2001 from type II gratis personnel to type Ic (technical assistance) as they are

[1] See section 1 of ST/AI/1999/6 of 28 May 1999 on gratis personnel.

[2] In conformity with their new personnel statute, all type I gratis personnel serving the United Nations Monitoring, Verification and Inspection Commission (UNMOVIC) which was established as a subsidiary body of the Security Council to replace the United Nations Special Commission as from 17 December 1999 (see A/51/688/Add.2, para. 4, and A/51/688/Add.3, para. 3), were phased out by 30 September 2000.

provided on a non-reimbursable loan under the provisions of ST/AI/231/Rev.1. Only three offices engaged type II gratis personnel as at 31 December 2001.

7. The Office of the High Commissioner for Human Rights engaged one type II gratis personnel in 2001 as an indigenous people's rights lawyer. The General Assembly, in paragraph 12 of the annex to its resolution 50/157, requested Governments to second qualified indigenous people, in consultation with interested national indigenous organizations, to assist in the administration of the International Decade of the World's Indigenous People (1995-2004). The type II gratis personnel is assigned to the indigenous project team and carries out the following main functions: (a) providing support in particular to the newly established Permanent Forum on Indigenous Issues, including administrative and other necessary support for the members of the Permanent Forum; (b) providing research assistance to the Special Rapporteur on the situation of human rights and fundamental freedoms of indigenous people; (c) providing support for the working group on the draft declaration of the rights of indigenous peoples of the Commission on Human Rights and others; (d) undertaking research in relation to indigenous issues.

8. The Economic and Social Commission for Western Asia (ESCWA) engaged in 2001 a type II gratis personnel as a hydrology expert. His services were provided by the Government of Germany as a component of a project implemented at ESCWA. One of the main objectives of the ESCWA natural resources programme is the need to enhance water resources management through conservation, rational use and protection of scare water resources, as well as the enforcement of water legislation and improved institutional function. The capacity of ESCWA to assist the Member States in the management of their water resources has been limited by shortages in financial resources and personnel and by a regional lack of supportive scientific and technical expertise. The type II gratis personnel works in a project aimed at: (a) integrated management of water resources; (b) upgrading of the computerized data system; (c) enhancement of the coordination mechanisms on shared water resources; and (d) capacity-building development in the ESCWA region.

9. The Economic Commission for Africa (ECA) engaged one type II gratis personnel in 2001 as a health economist to provide Member States with policy advice. The type II gratis personnel is responsible for the coordination of HIV/AIDS activities at ECA, as well as the follow-up to the African Development Forum 2000, at which HIV/AIDS was recognized as a threat not only to social development but also to economic growth in Africa. The main functions the type II gratis personnel performs are: (a) developing a capacity both within ECA and key regional institutions to sustain the fight against AIDS; (b) preparation of an annual report of the state of AIDS in Africa, in collaboration with UNAIDS and the World Health Organization; (c) preparing the African Development Forum 2000 follow-up meeting for 2002 Forum; (d) managing the ECA and UNDP HIV/AIDS and Development project in Ethiopia; and (e) preparation of the guidelines to mainstream HIV/AIDS within several divisions of ECA.

10. Table 4 shows the distribution of type II gratis personnel as at 31 December 2001, by nationality and duration of engagement. Compared with 2000, the number of nationalities decreased from six to three in 2001. The duration of engagement is more than one year for two type II gratis personnel and one year for the third.

11. Table 5 provides further information, as at 31 December 2001, on the nature of the functions performed by type II gratis personnel, by department or office.

12. Table 6 shows the number of regular staff members in the departments or offices where type II gratis personnel performed functions as at 31 December 2001, and the ratio of gratis personnel to regular staff. The ratio does not exceed 0.6 per cent.

Abbreviations used in the tables

ECA	Economic Commission for Africa
ESCWA	Economic and Social Commission for Western Asia
OHCHR	Office of the High Commissioner for Human Rights
UNCTAD	United Nations Conference on Trade and Development
UNMOVIC	United Nations Monitoring, Verification and Inspection Commission
UNSCOM	United Nations Special Commission

Table 1
Evolution of type I gratis personnel

As at	*Interns*[a]	*Associate experts*[b]	*Technical cooperation experts*[c]	*UNSCOM/ UNMOVIC*[d]	*Total*
31 October 1996	131	76	31	112	350
30 September 1997	195	72	32	109	408
30 September 1998	214	115	31	18	378
30 September 1999	296[e]	290[e]	18	25	629[e]
31 December 1999	43[e]	268[e]	16	25	352[e]
31 March 2000	101[e]	270[e]	13	19[e]	403[e]
30 June 2000	206[e]	271[e]	12[e]	15	504[e]
30 September 2000	151	250	11	0	412
31 December 2000	39	218	8	0	265
31 December 2001	68	105	14	0	187

[a] Calculated as at 15 November 2001.
[b] 200 series.
[c] See ST/AI/231/Rev.1.
[d] See S/22508.
[e] Adjusted (see para. 8).

Table 2
Type II gratis personnel, by department or office, nationality and duration of service
(As at 31 December 2001)

Department or office	*Country of nationality*	*Count*	*Duration of service*
ECA	Spain	1	More than one year
OHCHR	New Zealand	1	One year
ESCWA	Germany	1	More than one year
Total		**3**	

Table 3
Evolution of the number of type II gratis personnel, by department or office
(31 December 2000-31 December 2001)

Department or office	*Reported on 31 December 2000*	*Reported on 31 December 2001*	*Change +/- (%)*
UNCTAD	2	0	-2 (-100%)
ESCWA	0	1	+1 (+100%)
OHCHR	0	1	+1 (+100%)
ECA	0	1	+1 (+100%)
Total	**2**	**3**	**+1 (+33%)**

Table 4
Type II gratis personnel, by nationality and duration of service
(As at 31 December 2001)

Country of nationality	*Count*	*Duration of service*
Spain	1	More than one year
New Zealand	1	One year
Germany	1	More than one year
Total	**3**	

Table 5
Functions performed by type II gratis personnel in service, by department or office
(As at 31 December 2001)

A. Economic and Social Commission for Western Asia

Country of nationality	*Function*	*Number of persons*
Germany	Expert in hydrology	1
Total		**1**

B. Economic Commission for Africa

Country of nationality	*Function*	*Number of persons*
Spanish	Health economist	1
Total		**1**

C. Office of the High Commissioner for Human Rights

Country of nationality	*Function*	*Number of persons*
New Zealand	Indigenous people's rights lawyer	1
Total		**1**

Table 6
Numbers of regular staff in the departments or offices where type II gratis personnel performed functions

(As at 31 December 2001)

Department or office	*Staff in the Professional and higher categories*	*Staff in the General Service and related categories*	*Total staff*	*Number of gratis personnel*	*Ratio of gratis personnel to staff (percentage)*
ECA	162	383	545	1	0.2
ESCWA	86	162	248	1	0.4
OHCHR	93	65	158	1	0.6

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Financing of the United Nations Mission in Ethiopia and Eritrea

Financial performance report of the United Nations Mission in Ethiopia and Eritrea for the period from 31 July 2000 to 30 June 2001

Report of the Secretary-General

Summary

The present report contains the financial performance report of the United Nations Mission in Ethiopia and Eritrea (UNMEE) for the period from 31 July 2000 to 30 June 2001. The General Assembly, by its resolutions 55/237 and 55/252 A of 23 December 2000 and 12 April 2001, appropriated a total amount of $189,190,200 million gross ($186,608,500 net) for the operation of the Mission.

Expenditures for the period totalled $164,106,000 gross ($162,204,000 net), resulting in an unencumbered balance of $25,084,200 gross ($24,404,500 net).

The unencumbered balance resulted mainly from lower actual costs for military and civilian personnel owing to delayed deployment, as well as reduced operational and other programme requirements.

The actions to be taken by the General Assembly in connection with the financing of the Mission are set out in paragraph 16 of the present report.

02-26630 (E) 250302

Contents

		Paragraphs	*Page*
I.	Introduction	1–4	3
II.	Implementation of the budget	5–11	3
III.	Financial performance report for the period from 31 July 2000 to 30 June 2001	12	5
IV.	Application of article IV of the financial regulations of the United Nations	13–15	6
V.	Actions to be taken by the General Assembly at its fifty-sixth session	16	7
Annexes			
I.	Financial performance report for the period from 31 July 2000 to 30 June 2001: summary statement		8
II.	Supplementary information on significant variances		10
III.	Planned and actual deployment of military and civilian personnel for the period from 31 July 2000 to 30 June 2001		19
IV.	Apportionment and expenditure for the period from 31 July 2000 to 30 June 2001		21

I. Introduction

1. The United Nations Mission in Ethiopia and Eritrea (UNMEE) was established by the Security Council in its resolution 1312 (2000) of 31 July 2000 for an initial period of six months. The Mission's mandate has been extended by the Council in subsequent resolutions, the latest of which was resolution 1369 (2001) of 14 September 2001, by which the Council extended the mandate until 15 March 2002.

2. The initial budget for the establishment and operation of UNMEE for the period from 31 July 2000 to 30 June 2001, as set out in the report of the Secretary-General dated 4 December 2000 (A/55/666), amounted to $199,075,800 gross ($196,313,700 net). This amount included commitment authority of $50 million gross ($49,715,100 net) granted by the Advisory Committee on Administrative and Budgetary Questions to meet the Mission's start-up costs and initial requirements as well as the costs for the period from 1 to 31 July 2001 related to dispatching reconnaissance and liaison teams to the Mission area. It provided for 3,980 contingent personnel, including up to 220 military observers, supported by 619 civilian staff (282 international (119 Professional, 42 General Service and 121 Field Service), 322 local and 15 United Nations Volunteers).

3. Subsequently, the Advisory Committee, in its report dated 13 December 2000 (A/55/688), recommended that a detailed review of the original estimates should be presented during the winter of 2001. Owing to delayed deployment of military and civilian personnel, the budget estimates presented at that time were revised downwards to $190,699,200 gross ($188,202,600 net).

4. On the recommendation of the Advisory Committee on Administrative and Budgetary Questions in its report dated 2 March 2001 (A/55/688/Add.1, para. 44), the General Assembly, by its resolution 55/252 A of 12 April 2001, appropriated an amount of $180 million gross ($177,866,900 net) for the operation of the Mission for the period from 31 July 2000 to 30 June 2001, inclusive of the amount of $150 million gross ($148,220,200 net) previously authorized by the Assembly in its resolution 55/237 of 23 December 2000, in which it had also appropriated $9,190,200 gross ($8,741,600 net) for the support account for peacekeeping operations for the same time period.

II. Implementation of the budget

5. Information on the operations of UNMEE and on the situation on the ground during the reporting period is contained in the reports of the Secretary-General to the Security Council of 9 August 2000 (S/2000/785), 18 September 2000 (S/2000/879), 12 January 2001 (S/2001/45), 7 March 2001 (S/2001/202) and 19 June 2001 (S/2001/608).

6. During the reporting period, the mission subsistence allowance rate in Eritrea was decreased from $95 to $80, effective 1 May 2001. This, along with an average vacancy rate of 35 per cent, resulted in savings of $1,141,300 under military observers. Similarly, savings of $723,600 were realized under the international staff category, where there was an average vacancy rate of 39 per cent throughout the 11-month period.

7. Owing to a delayed deployment of military personnel, as a result of ongoing negotiations on a memorandum of understanding and preparation time for the troop-contributing countries, savings of $3,950,500 were realized under military contingents with an average vacancy rate of 53 per cent. These savings were realized in areas such as standard troop-cost reimbursement, welfare, rations, daily allowance, clothing and equipment allowance and emplacement and rotation. Savings of $4,113,000 were also realized under the international and local staff category owing to delayed deployment, which resulted in an average vacancy rate of 52 per cent.

8. The cancellation of hazard allowance in Asmara, effective 1 December 2000, along with the vacancy rate for international and local staff and the policy of placing newly employed local staff on special service agreements for an average of three months resulted in savings of $2,618,800 under common staff costs.

9. Operational requirements resulted in savings of $1,471,000 under transportation operations mainly due to outsourcing of major repairs of vehicles; savings of $3,195,800 were realized under air operations owing to lower than anticipated flying hours; and savings of $2,653,600 were realized under communications equipment due to the fact that the Mission did not purchase the mobile asset locator tracking system (vehicle tracking system) or single site cellular system. There were further savings of $1,337,800 under supplies and services mainly due to delayed start-up of the Mission and establishment of premises, which resulted in lower than budgeted expenditures for contractual services.

10. Without the establishment of the Temporary Security Zone, internally displaced persons were unable to return to inhabit their towns/villages. Consequently, non-governmental organizations (NGOs) and United Nations agencies could not gain access to the relevant areas to determine which projects would be needed to assist those persons returning. As a result, savings were incurred owing to the delay in establishing/assessing the required quick-impact projects.

11. During the period under review, an amount of $2,796,800 was expended by the Mission on measures taken to provide security of the staff, as shown in table 1 below.

Table 1
Expenditures for staff security
(Thousands of United States dollars)

Item	*Expenditure*
Security personnel	153.6
Alterations and renovations to premises	2.3
Protective vehicles	2 301.1
Air operations	49.5
Other equipment	112.5
Supplies and services	177.8
Total	**2 796.8**

III. Financial performance report for the period from 31 July 2000 to 30 June 2001

12. As indicated in table 2 below, from the total appropriation of $189,190,200 gross ($186,608,500 net), expenditures amounted to $164,106,000 gross ($162,204,000 net), inclusive of $94,597,000 in unliquidated obligations. The resulting unspent balance of $25,084,200 gross ($24,404,500 net) represents in gross terms, some 13 per cent of the resources provided. Annex I to the present report contains the financial performance information for the reporting period by budget line item, with supplementary information on significant variances presented in annex II. Annex V contains a chart showing appropriation and expenditure by main budget groups.

Table 2
Apportionment and expenditures
(Thousands of United States dollars)

Category of expenditure	*Apportionment*	*Expenditure*[a]	*Variance*
Military personnel	64 188.5	58 852.8	5 335.7
Civilian personnel	16 689.5	12 429.1	4 260.4
Operational requirements	94 707.1	80 993.8	13 713.3
Other programmes	2 281.8	1 186.7	1 095.1
United Nations Logistics Base at Brindisi, Italy	-	-	-
Support account for peacekeeping operations	8 741.6	8 741.6	-
Staff assessment	2 581.7	1 902.0	679.7
Gross requirements	**189 190.2**	**164 106.0**	**25 084.2**
Income from staff assessment	(2 581.7)	(1 902.0)	(679.7)
Net requirements	**186 608.5**	**162 204.0**	**24 404.5**
Voluntary contributions in kind (budgeted)	-	-	-
Voluntary contributions in kind (non-budgeted)	-	-	-
Total resources	**189 190.2**	**164 106.0**	**25 084.2**

[a] Includes an amount of $94,597,000 in unliquidated obligations.

Table 3
Authorized staffing, incumbency and vacancy rates for military and civilian personnel for the period from 31 July 2000 to 30 June 2001

Personnel category	*Authorized strength*	*Actual strength (average)*	*Vacancy rate (percentage)*
Military observers	220	143	35
Military contingents	3 980	1 858	53
Civilian police	-	-	-
International staff	282	173	39
National officers	-	-	-
Local staff	322	88	63
United Nations Volunteers	15	1	93

IV. Application of article IV of the financial regulations of the United Nations

13. In a report to the General Assembly at its thirty-third session on the United Nations Emergency Force/United Nations Disengagement Observer Force (UNEF/UNDOF) (A/C.5/33/45), the Secretary-General indicated, inter alia, that the amounts owed to troop-contributing countries could not be paid within the time frame envisaged under financial regulation 4.3, a situation that continues to be the experience in current peacekeeping operations. Consequently, over the years, the Assembly has adopted special arrangements whereby appropriations required in respect of obligations owed to Governments providing contingents and/or logistical support to missions have been retained beyond the period stipulated under financial regulations 4.3 and 4.4.

14. In the case of UNMEE, as in the case of UNEF/UNDOF and other more recent peacekeeping operations, including the United Nations Mission in Sierra Leone (UNAMSIL), there are currently certain amounts obligated for reimbursement to Governments for death and disability compensations, contingent-owned equipment and self-sustainment that will be required for the settlement of claims.

15. Accordingly, it is proposed that special arrangements regarding article IV of the financial regulations similar to those contained in the annex to General Assembly resolution 55/251 B of 14 June 2001 related to UNAMSIL be applied to UNMEE, as follows:

(a) At the end of the 12-month period provided for in financial regulation 4.3, any unliquidated obligations of the financial period in question relating to goods supplied and services rendered by Governments for which claims have been received or which are covered by established reimbursement rates shall be transferred to accounts payable; such accounts payable shall remain recorded in the Special Account for UNMEE until payment is effected;

(b) Any other unliquidated obligations of the financial period in question owed to Governments for provision of goods and services rendered but not yet verified, as well as other obligations owed to Governments, for which claims have not yet been received shall remain valid for an additional period of four years following the end of the 12-month period provided for in financial regulation 4.3;

(c) Claims received during this four-year period as well as approved verification reports shall be treated as provided for under subparagraph (a) above, if appropriate;

(d) At the end of the additional four-year period, any unliquidated obligations shall be cancelled and the then remaining balance of any appropriations retained therefor shall be surrendered.

V. Actions to be taken by the General Assembly at its fifty-sixth session

16. **The actions to be taken by the General Assembly in connection with the financing of the United Nations Mission in Ethiopia and Eritrea are as follows:**

(a) **To decide on the treatment of the unencumbered balance of $25,084,200 gross ($24,404,500 net) with respect to the period from 31 July 2000 to 30 June 2001;**

(b) **To decide on the treatment of other income for the period from 31 July 2000 to 30 June 2001 amounting to $858,000 from interest income ($765,000) and other/miscellaneous income ($93,000);**

(c) **A decision that the special arrangements as regards article IV of the financial regulations of the United Nations, as detailed in paragraph 15 above, be applied to UNMEE.**

Annex I

Financial performance report for the period from 31 July 2000 to 30 June 2001: summary statement

(Thousands of United States dollars)

Category of expenditure			(1) Apportionment[a]	(2) Non-recurrent expenditures	(3) Total expenditures (inclusive of non-recurrent expenditures)	(4) = (1 - 3) Variance
I.	**Military personnel**					
	1.	Military observers	6 167.7	464.9	4 782.5	1 385.2
	2.	Military contingents	41 128.4	3 167.1	37 177.9	3 950.5
	3.	Other requirements pertaining to military personnel				
		(a) Contingent-owned equipment	9 437.5	-	9 437.5	-
		(b) Self-sustainment	6 254.1	-	6 254.1	-
		(c) Death and disability compensation	1 200.8	-	1 200.8	-
		Subtotal, line 3	**16 892.4**	**-**	**16 892.4**	**-**
		Total, category I	**64 188.5**	**3 632.0**	**58 852.8**	**5 335.7**
II.	**Civilian personnel**					
	1.	Civilian police	-	-	-	-
	2.	International and local staff	16 460.0	81.2	12 347.0	4 113.0
	3.	United Nations Volunteers	229.5	18.5	82.1	147.4
	4.	Government-provided personnel	-	-	-	-
	5.	Civilian electoral observers	-	-	-	-
		Total, category II	**16 689.5**	**99.7**	**12 429.1**	**4 260.4**
III.	**Operational requirements**					
	1.	Premises/accommodations	10 955.5	8 284.6	10 285.2	670.3
	2.	Infrastructure repairs	220.0	132.9	132.9	87.1
	3.	Transport operations	14 046.9	10 635.9	12 575.9	1 471.0
	4.	Air operations	22 665.7	1 235.5	19 469.9	3 195.8
	5.	Naval operations	-	-	-	-
	6.	Communications	17 567.9	12 523.6	14 914.3	2 653.6
	7.	Other equipment	10 279.1	9 097.6	9 320.9	958.2
	8.	Supplies and services	4 969.0	422.4	3 631.2	1 337.8
	9.	Air and surface freight				
		(a) Transport of contingent-owned equipment	11 175.0	9 500.6	9 500.6	1 674.4
		(b) Commercial freight and cartage	2 828.0	704.3	1 162.9	1 665.1
		Subtotal, line 9	**14 003.0**	**10 204.9**	**10 663.5**	**3 339.5**
		Total, category III	**94 707.1**	**52 537.3**	**80 993.8**	**13 713.3**

Category of expenditure	(1) Apportionment[a]	(2) Non-recurrent expenditures	(3) Total expenditures (inclusive of non-recurrent expenditures)	(4) = (1 - 3) Variance
IV. Other programmes				
1. Election-related supplies and services	-	-	-	-
2. Public information programmes	435.4	114.0	271.6	163.8
3. Training programmes	136.9	-	67.6	69.3
4. Mine clearing programmes	1 009.5	172.5	718.2	291.3
5. Assistance for disarmament and demobilization	-	-	-	-
5. Quick impact projects	700.0	129.3	129.3	570.7
Total, category IV	**2 281.8**	**415.8**	**1 186.7**	**1 095.1**
V. United Nations Logistics Base at Brindisi	-	-	-	-
VI. Support account for peacekeeping operations	**8 741.6**	-	**8 741.6**	-
VII. Staff assessment	**2 581.7**	-	**902.0**	**679.7**
Gross requirements, categories I-VII	189 190.2	56 684.7	164 106.0	25 084.2
VIII. Income from staff assessment	**(2 581.7)**	-	**(1 902.0)**	**(679.7)**
Net requirements, categories I-VIII	186 608.5	56 684.7	162 204.0	24 404.5
IX. Voluntary contributions in kind (budgeted)	-	-	-	-
X. Voluntary contributions in kind (non-budgeted)	-	-	-	-
Total	**189 190.2**	**56 684.7**	**164 106.0**	**25 084.2**
				Amount
XI. Other income/adjustments				
Interest income				765.0
Other/miscellaneous income				93.0
Voluntary contributions in cash				-
Prior period adjustments				-
Savings on or cancellation of prior period obligations				-
Total, category XI				**858.0**

[a] Based on appropriations provided by General Assembly resolutions 55/237 and 55/252 A.

Annex II

Supplementary information on significant variances

Military personnel

Apportionment: $64,188,500; expenditure: $58,852,800; variance: $5,335,700

1. The unutilized balance of $5,335,700 under this heading resulted from lower costs for military observers and military contingents. Provisions made under other requirements pertaining to military personnel for the reimbursement of troop-contributing countries for contingent-owned equipment and self-sustainment were fully obligated.

Military observers

Apportionment: $6,167,700; expenditure: $4,782,500; variance: $1,385,200

2. The unutilized balance of $1,385,200 under this heading resulted primarily from the delayed deployment of military observers throughout the 11-month period, coupled with the reduction in the mission subsistence allowance as of 1 May 2001 from $95 and $80 for Eritrea and Ethiopia, respectively, to $80 throughout the Mission area. In addition savings resulted from lower average cost of travel for military observers. These savings were partially offset by additional requirements for clothing and equipment.

Military contingents

Apportionment: $41,128,400; expenditure: $37,177,900; variance: $3,950,500

3. The unutilized balance of $3,950,500 under this heading was primarily attributable to lower actual costs for rations due to the delayed deployment of contingent personnel and the lower number of troops deployed ($1,559,700) as well as savings under the emplacement, rotation and repatriation of troops budget line ($1,553,100). Repatriation costs for three troop-contributing countries were replaced by two countries, thus creating savings on air charter costs.

Civilian personnel

Apportionment: $16,689,500; expenditure: $12,429,100; variance: $4,260,400

4. The unutilized balance of $4,260,400 under this heading was primarily attributable to reduced requirements under international and local staff ($4,113,000) and United Nations Volunteers ($147,400).

International and local staff

Apportionment: $16,460,000; expenditure: $12,347,000; variance: $4,113,000

5. The unutilized balance of $4,113,000 was mainly attributable to lower costs of international and local staff due to delayed deployment of staff. The actual average vacancy rate for international staff during the reporting period was 39 per cent,

compared to a budgeted vacancy rate of 10 per cent. Local staff salaries were calculated at the G-4 step IV level of the salary scale applicable to the Mission area, inclusive of a 10 per cent vacancy rate. The actual average vacancy rate for local staff during the period under review was 63 per cent, as a result of the non-availability of qualified local staff. The unutilized balances under the international staff salaries ($944,100) and common staff costs ($2,618,800) were attributable to lower than budgeted actual grade level of staff encumbered against the budgeted posts and discontinuation of the hazardous allowance in Asmara on 1 December 2000.

6. Savings under common staff costs resulted primarily from the cancellation of the hazardous duty allowance in Asmara, commencing 1 December 2000, and the fact that the initial employment of local staff (average of three months) was based on special service agreements.

7. During the period under review, no UNMEE personnel were on short-term loans to other operations, as had been the case during the first year of operations.

United Nations Volunteers

Apportionment: $229,500; expenditure: $82,100; variance: $147,400

8. The unutilized balance of $147,400 under this heading reflects delayed deployment of United Nations Volunteers due to the delayed signing of the memorandum of understanding between the United Nations and the United Nations Volunteers in Bonn, Germany.

Operational requirements

Apportionment: $94,707,100; expenditure: $80,993,800; variance: $13,713,300

9. The unutilized balance of $13,713,300 relates to savings under premises/accommodation ($670,300); infrastructure repairs ($87,100); transport operations ($1,471,000); air operations ($3,195,800); communications ($2,653,600); other equipment ($958,200); supplies and services ($1,337,800); and air and surface freight ($3,339,500).

Premises/accommodation

Apportionment: $10,955,500; expenditure: $10,285,200; variance: $670,300

10. Savings of $670,300 under this heading resulted mainly from lower requirements, including: lower maintenance services due to the fact that most premises were being renovated; lower utility costs due to the greater utilization of state electricity, which was relatively stable, as opposed to generator based electrical power, which resulted in lower expenditures for electricity and generator fuel consumption; minimal construction/pre-fabricated buildings owing to the fact that the majority of pre-fabricated buildings were procured from the Danish Government, thus eliminating freight costs as the prefabricated buildings were on site at the staff officers camp (formerly known as the Danish camp).

11. The unutilized resources under this heading were partially offset by additional requirements of $51,700 under rental of premises due to additional non-budgeted

expenditures for the start-up of the mission, maintenance supplies of $18,800 due to additional expenditures incurred for supplies to renovate UNMEE premises and supplies for the erection of field defence stores.

Infrastructure repairs

Apportionment: $220,000; expenditure: $132,900; variance: $87,100

12. The unutilized balance of $87,100 under this heading was mainly due to the minimal expenditure incurred for services and materials to repair roads utilized by UNMEE operations. Road repairs were also delayed due to the unfavourable weather conditions. Savings were partially offset by increased expenditure for the repair and extension of airstrips, in addition to the purchase of lights for helipads to facilitate night landings.

Transport operations

Apportionment: $14,046,900; expenditure: $12,575,900; variance: $1,471,000

13. The unspent balance of $1,471,000 under this heading was attributable primarily to savings generated under the workshop equipment budget line, since less equipment was purchased for the UNMEE workshop as major engine and accident repairs were contracted out for all vehicles. The reconfiguration of the vehicle requirements and the lower actual cost of some vehicles compared to the standard costs also contributed to savings under this budget line. The cost estimates provided for the acquisition of 290 new vehicles. During the reporting period, a total of 296 vehicles were purchased. Based on vehicle operational requirements, one specialist vehicle and two airport vehicles were no longer required. In addition, a lower number of armoured/mine protected vehicles (16) and two fire trucks were acquired and there was thus less need for spare parts repairs and maintenance. This resulted in savings against the purchase of vehicles budget line.

14. The United Nations-owned vehicle fleet arrived earlier than anticipated, hence reduced expenditure under rental of vehicles.

15. Furthermore, the reduction in the number of vehicles resulted in an unutilized balance under petrol, oil and lubricants due to lower consumption of fuel.

Air operations

Apportionment: $22,665,700; expenditure: $19,469,900; variance: $3,195,800

16. The unutilized balance of $3,195,800 resulted from savings of $1,237,700 under helicopter operations, $1,948,500 under fixed-wing operations and $127,000 under aircrew subsistence allowance, offset by additional requirements of $117,300 under other air operations requirements, resulting mainly from the delayed deployment of helicopters to the Mission area. The budget was based on the hiring of 7 medium-utility and 2 light-observation/patrol helicopters and 1 heavy cargo, 4 medium passenger/cargo and 4 light passenger aircrafts. However, due to the late deployment and the fact that no flying hours were incurred by 1 medium-utility helicopter (AS 330 Puma); and the lower number flying hours of the Hughes 500, in addition to the two aircrafts under letters of assist (G-222 and P-166), savings were realized under hire/charter costs.

17. Lower expenditures were recorded under aviation fuel and lubricants, due to the lower number of budgeted flying hours by the UNMEE helicopter and aircraft fleet.

18. The unutilized balance under aircrew subsistence allowance was due to the downward revision of the daily subsistence allowance rate for crew members from $111 per person/day to $66 per person/day. Additional requirements under landing fees and ground handling charges resulted from the fact that the air transportation commenced in UNMEE in August 2000, covering a period of 11 months, which resulted in unanticipated landing and ground handling charges.

Communications

Apportionment: $17,567,900; expenditure: $14,914,300; variance: $2,653,600

19. The unutilized balance of $2,653,600 is mainly attributable to lower requirements for communications equipment, in particular, 347 mobile asset locator tracking systems and two single-site cellular systems, budgeted at $867,500 and $600,000 respectively. Upon re-evaluation, the mobile asset locator tracking systems were not found to be cost effective and were therefore not purchased. The two single-site cellular systems were not purchased because the quality of commercially available global systems for mobile communications service proved reliable and more cost effective. In addition, savings were realized due to lower freight costs, which resulted from the transport of communications equipment from the United Nations Logistics Base at Brindisi via air and commercial sea freight.

20. The aforementioned savings were partially offset by additional requirements for the acquisition of additional workshop and test equipment for the workshops in the three Sector headquarters.

Other equipment

Apportionment: $10,279,100; expenditure: $9,320,900; variance: $958,200

21. An unutilized balance of $958,200 was realized under the other equipment budget line due to a number of factors: (a) less office equipment than budgeted for was purchased as it was more cost effective to lease equipment since contracts included maintenance services, repairs, provision of spare parts and supplies, as well as the replacement of damaged/non-functional office equipment; (b) lower freight costs for data-processing equipment as items were shipped from the United Nations Logistics Base at Brindisi via air or sea — the respective costs were absorbed under the air operations and commercial freight and cartage budget lines; (c) fewer items of observation equipment purchased for use by military observers patrolling in the field; (d) change in operational requirements for the establishment of a medical clinic in Asmara only, thus reducing the need for the budgeted amount of medical and dental equipment; (e) refrigeration containers were not purchased as self-sustaining troop-contributing countries have the responsibility for refrigeration of their fresh rations; (f) lower requirements for spare parts and maintenance as the majority of the equipment were newly acquired; (g) lower unit costs for the walk-through metal detector (60 per cent less) and the X-ray machines (75 per cent less) in addition to a lower number of walk-through detectors as they were supplemented with hand-held metal detectors.

22. These savings were offset by additional requirements under office furniture, petrol tank plus metering equipment, water and septic tanks, accommodation equipment, miscellaneous equipment and water purification budget lines.

Supplies and services

Apportionment: $4,969,000; expenditure: $3,631,200; variance: $1,337,800

23. The unutilized balance under this heading resulted from the lower cost of miscellaneous services ($1,387,900), which were partially offset by the additional requirements for miscellaneous supplies ($50,100).

24. The unutilized resources of $1,387,900 under miscellaneous services were mainly due to lower requirements under contractual services. Due to the ongoing deployment of civilian and military personnel and the continuing establishment of UNMEE premises/locations contractual services for cleaning, sewage/garbage removal and warehouse support services were delayed, resulting in considerable savings under this heading. Pending the establishment of these contracts, an open-ended contract was established for casual labourers to perform the necessary services, pending establishment and movement to permanent premises. Additional savings were incurred as a result of a lower number of contractual personnel hired for communications and electronic data-processing support. Thirty-five personnel were budgeted for, but only 15 actually deployed.

25. Additional requirements reported under miscellaneous supplies were attributable to a number of factors: (a) because several troop-contributing countries were not self-sustained under the office equipment category, additional unbudgeted expenditures were incurred for their stationery requirements, further compounded by the fact that a lower provision of person-months was budgeted for stationery and office supplies resulting in higher freight costs as stationery was purchased from a system contract from a vendor in Italy, which resulted in higher in-house reproduction of manuals and instructions on recycled paper and in-house reproduction of training materials (HIV/AIDS and gender training); (b) additional acquisition of sanitation and cleaning supplies due to the fact that troop-contributing countries were not self-sustained in accommodation and catering and the vast number of UNMEE premises located in different areas within the Asmara area; (c) higher demand for butane cylinders and kerosene bottles for military contingents and an increase in the acquisition of security identification accessories (blank IDs, ID clips and ID chains) to allow for the printing of UNMEE identification for all civilian personnel, military observers, military contingents and contractors.

Air and surface freight

Apportionment: $14,003,000; expenditure: $10,663,500; variance: $3,339,500

26. The unutilized balance of $3,339,500 under this heading resulted from lower requirements for the transportation of contingent-owned equipment due to lower number of cubic metres of such equipment deployed and repatriated and lower in-country costs for contingents located in Sector East (Assab), as the area had a suitable airport and seaport to facilitate incoming flights and ships, in addition to lower costs incurred for preparation services required for the loading of repatriated contingent-owned equipment. Savings under the commercial freight and cartage

budget line resulted from no hire/charter costs for the transportation of equipment via air from the United Nations Logistics Base at Brindisi to UNMEE, as UNMEE utilized the United Nations IL-76 aircraft and absorbed the costs within the hours allotted under air operations.

Other programmes

Apportionment: $2,281,800; expenditure: $1,186,700; variance: $1,095,100

27. The unutilized balance of $1,095,100 related to savings of $163,800 for public information programmes, $69,300 for training programmes, $291,300 for mine clearing programmes and $570,700 for quick impact projects.

Public information programmes

Apportionment: $435,400; expenditure: $271,600; variance: $163,800

28. The unutilized balance of $163,800 under this heading related to the delayed deployment of military and civilian public information office personnel to the Mission area coupled with the lower costs of materials and supplies procured, contractual services and public information production costs.

Training programmes

Apportionment: $136,900; expenditure: $67,600; variance: $69,300

29. The cost estimates provided for the training for a total of 18 staff, finance (two), electronic data processing (four), procurement (two) and military training (resource team of ten). Ten UNMEE staff received training during the reporting period as detailed in the table below. Savings under this heading resulted from the use of United Nations personnel for the induction training for military personnel, thus only incurring expenses for travel and daily subsistence allowance. Additional savings were incurred due to the fact that no travel expenses were incurred for finance training and lower travel costs were incurred for procurement and military training. These savings were offset by additional travel costs and course fees incurred for additional technical training in communications and electronic data processing.

Description of training	*Expenditure in United States dollars*	*Number of persons trained*	*Venue*
Communications	12 600	2	Brindisi
Communications — ISDN/MD-110	8 700	1	Brindisi
Electronic Support Services — technical training course — Reality	6 600	1	Brindisi
Electronic Support Services — technical training course — Windows 2000	7 200	1	Brindisi
Workshop (procurement)	4 700	1	Nicosia
Electronic Support Services — technical training course — CISCO network devices	8 500	1	Brindisi
Maintenance and workshop operation for Renault trucks	6 500	1	Lyon
Information technology planning meeting and management workshop	10 800	2	Brindisi
Total	**67 600**	**10**	

Mine-clearing programmes

Apportionment: $1,009,500; expenditure: $718,200; variance: $291,300

30. Provision made in the cost estimates in support of the activities of the Mine Action Coordination Centre was not utilized during the period under review mainly due to delays in the acquisition of mine clearing and safety equipment and the fact that no costs were incurred for the printing of booklets and leaflets. This service was later sub-contracted to the United Nations Office for Project Services, which produced the publications. In addition, the delayed deployment of military and civilian personnel, resulted in a lower order of booklets and leaflets.

Quick-impact projects

Apportionment: $700,000; expenditure: $129,300; variance: $570,700

31. Provision of $700,000 under quick impact projects were intended to provide for the restoration and /or enhancement of basic infrastructure in the area of hostilities, including schools, hospitals and other community and municipal infrastructure that had sustained severe damage. Savings of $570,700 under this budget line resulted from the delay in the establishment of the Temporary Security Zone and the identification of projects, which were mainly to be implemented in and around the Temporary Security Zone. Details of projects implemented during the reporting period are provided in the table below:

Project title	*Location*	*Implementing agency*	*Amount US $*
Construction of two classrooms	Arae	Adigrat Diocesan Catholic Secretariat	13 860
Purchase of school desks	Adi Keyh	Adi Kyh Sub Zoba Administration	7 350
Replacement of educational and sports equipment for the National Union of Eritrean Youth and Students recreational centre	Tessenay	CARE	7 500
Repair of Rama electric supply	Rama	Rama Municipality	4 750
Construction of latrine at Salim primary school	Assab	Regional Administration of Southern Red Sea Province	14 870
Construction of a medical clinic in Tessenay	Tessenay	CARE	15 000
Construction of school toilets	Feredashum	Adigrat Diocesan Catholic Secretariat	1 800
Repair of water distribution system in Rama	Rama	Rama Municipality	12 700
Provision of trucked water	Bure	Bure Municipality	5 000
Portable water for isolated villages	Haiddile, Daro, Abe	Adigrat Diocesan Catholic Secretariat	10 800
Water project	Abo	Regional Administration of Southern Red Sea Province	5 900
Emergency water supply development	Martha Tabia	Relief Society of Tigre	14 520
Repair of water distribution system	Kuna	United Nations military observers, Local contractor	250
Repair of water pump	Kuna	United Nations military observers, Local contractor	100
Rehabilitation of water supply in Bimbilna	Bimbilna	Mani Tese	14 900
Total			**129 300**

Staff assessment

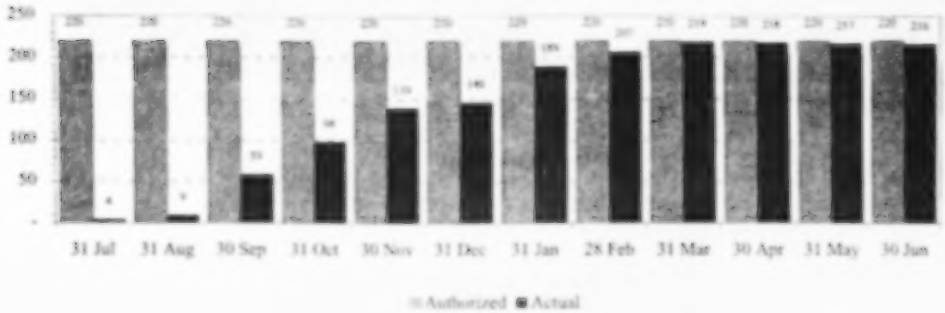
Apportionment: $2,581,700; expenditure: $1,902,000; variance: $679,700

32. The unutilized balance of $679,700 under this heading related mainly to the fact that posts were encumbered by staff at a lower grade level than the authorized level, and higher than projected vacancy rates for the international and local staff during the period under review.

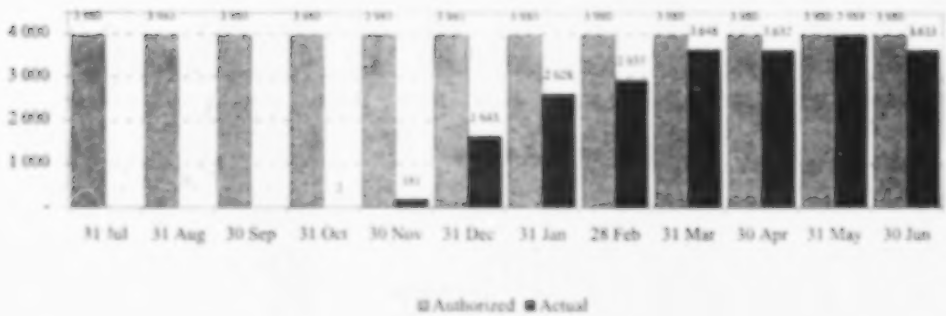
Annex III

Planned and actual deployment of military and civilian personnel for the period from 31 July 2000 to 30 June 2001

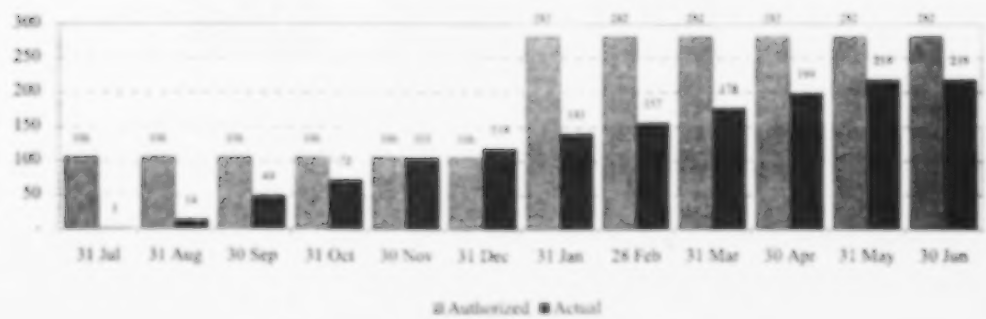
1. Military observers



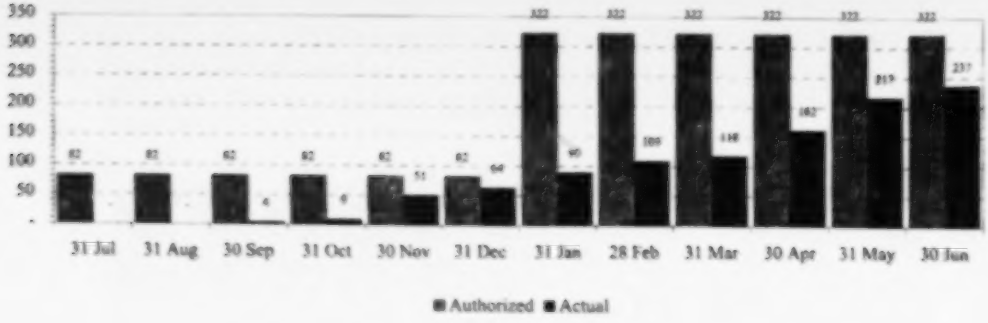
2. Military contingents



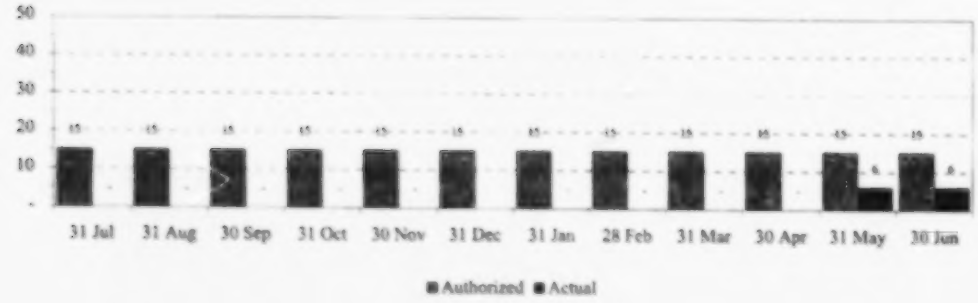
3. International staff



4. Local staff

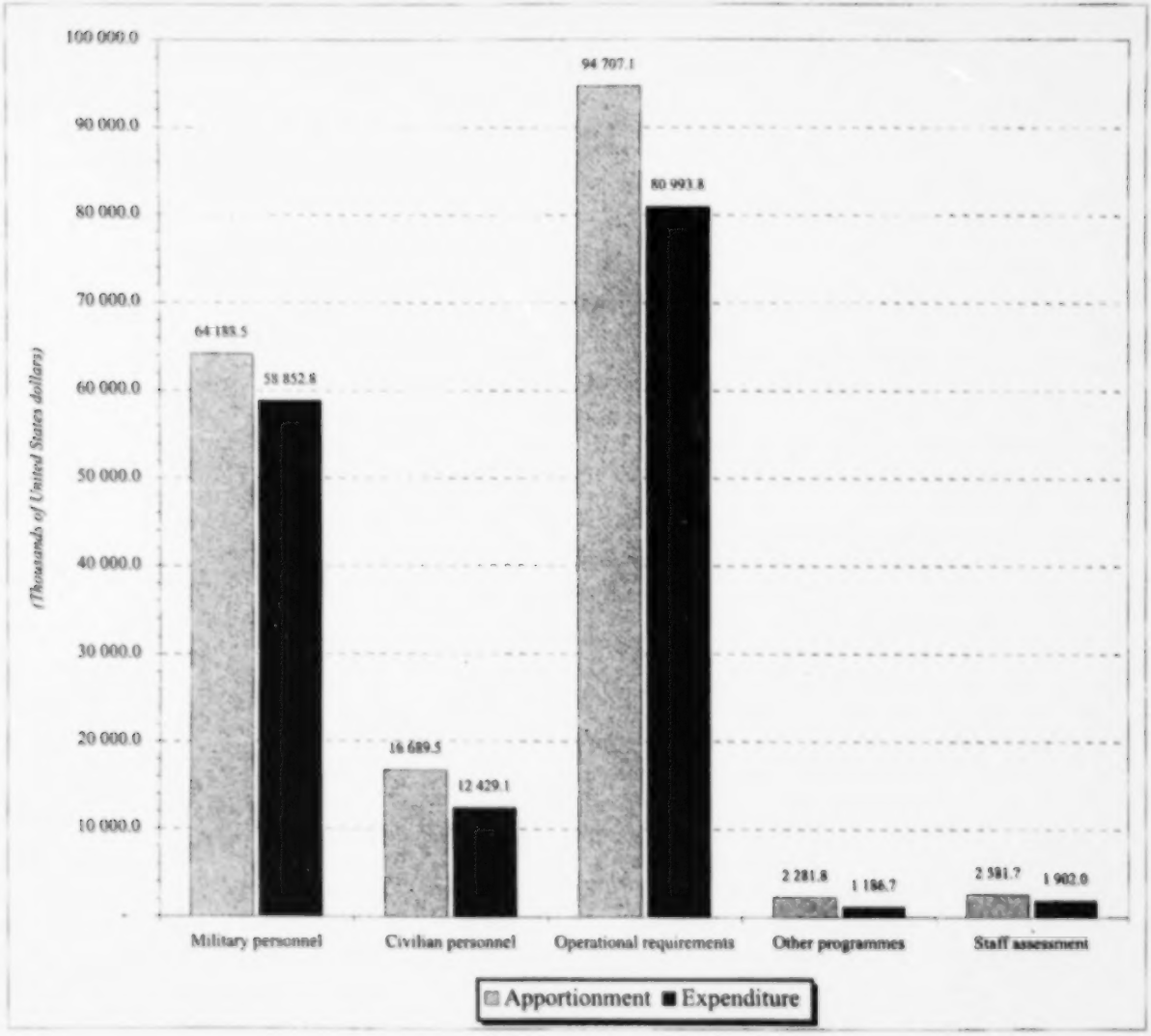


5. United Nations Volunteers



Annex IV

Apportionment and expenditure for the period from 31 July 2000 to 30 June 2001



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Agenda item 156
Financing of the United Nations Support Mission in Haiti, the United Nations Transition Mission in Haiti and the United Nations Civilian Police Mission in Haiti

Final performance report of the United Nations Support Mission in Haiti, the United Nations Transition Mission in Haiti and the United Nations Civilian Police Mission in Haiti

Report of the Secretary-General

Summary

The present report contains the final performance report of the United Nations Support Mission in Haiti, the United Nations Transition Mission in Haiti and the United Nations Civilian Police Mission in Haiti.

The report contains information on reimbursement to troop-contributing Governments, expenditures, cash position and unpaid assessed contributions.

The action to be taken by the General Assembly is set out in paragraph 1 of the report.

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Contents

		Paragraphs	Page
I.	Overview	1	3
II.	Introduction	2–8	3
III.	Voluntary contributions and trust funds		5
IV.	Status of reimbursement to troop-contributing Governments	9–10	5
V.	Contingent-owned equipment	11–13	5
VI.	Financial performance report	14–22	6

I. Overview

Table 1
Overview of performance
(Thousands of United States dollars)

Category of expenditure	*Expenditures reported in performance reports*	*Actual expenditures*	*Variance*
Gross requirements	118 743.6	114 907.6	(3 836.0)
Income from staff assessment	(5 045.7)	(5 045.7)	-
Net requirements	113 697.9	109.861.9	(3 836.0)

1. For the detailed reasons explained in paragraphs 14 to 22 below, the action to be taken by the General Assembly in respect of the United Nations Support Mission in Haiti (UNSMIH), the United Nations Transition Mission in Haiti (UNTMIH) and the United Nations Civilian Police Mission in Haiti (MIPONUH) is as follows: to decide to temporarily suspend the provisions of financial regulations 4.3, 4.4 and 5.2 (d) in respect of the remaining surplus of $4,000,200 ($3,978,900 net), in the light of the cash shortage in the special account of the missions.

II. Introduction

Establishment of the United Nations Support Mission in Haiti, the United Nations Transition Mission in Haiti and the United Nations Civilian Police Mission in Haiti

2. By its resolution 1063 (1996) of 28 June 1996, the Security Council established the United Nations Support Mission in Haiti. The mandate of the Mission, which had an authorized strength of 600 military personnel and 300 civilian police, consisted of: (a) assisting the Government of Haiti in the professionalization of the Haitian National Police; (b) assisting the Government of Haiti in the maintenance of a secure and stable environment conducive to establishing and training an effective national police force; and (c) supporting the role of the Special Representative of the Secretary-General in the coordination of activities by the United Nations system to promote institution-building, national reconciliation and economic rehabilitation in Haiti.

3. The personnel referred to in paragraph 2 above were supplemented by 800 troops financed by the Trust Fund for the enhancement of the capacity of UNSMIH. The mandate of the Support Mission ended on 31 July 1997.

4. By its resolution 1123 (1997) of 30 July 1997, the Council established the United Nations Transition Mission in Haiti for a single four-month period ending on 30 November 1997. By the same resolution, the Council decided that UNTMIH would assume responsibility for all elements and assets of UNSMIH remaining in Haiti to deploy as appropriate until they were withdrawn. The mandate of UNTMIH was to assist the Government of Haiti by supporting and contributing to the professionalization of the Haitian National Police. The authorized strength of UNTMIH consisted of 50 military personnel and 250 civilian police. The 250 civilian police element shifted its tasks to the training of three of the specialized

units of the National Police. The 50 military personnel formed the headquarters of a security element to ensure the safety and freedom of movement of the United Nations personnel implementing the mandate.

5. In addition to the personnel included in the UNTMIH budget, as indicated in paragraph 4 above, 1,145 contingent personnel were provided under the Trust Fund for the enhancement of the capacity of the United Nations Transition Mission in Haiti.

6. By its resolution 1141 (1997) of 28 November 1997, the Security Council established the United Nations Civilian Police Mission in Haiti and decided that MIPONUH would assume responsibility for those UNTMIH personnel and United Nations-owned assets required for its use in the fulfilment of its mandate. The mandate of MIPONUH was to continue to assist the Government of Haiti by supporting and contributing to the professionalization of the Haitian National Police. MIPONUH was to oversee the technical assistance to the Haitian National Police funded by the United Nations Development Programme (UNDP) and was to cooperate closely with the joint Civilian Mission for the United Nations and the Organization of American States (MICIVIH). MIPONUH had an authorized strength of 300 civilian police, including a 90-strong formed rapid reaction unit with its own 50-person support group. The civilian police were to give special emphasis to assistance at the supervisory levels and to training specialized units of the National Police force and would, periodically and in selected areas, continue to monitor the performance of the Haitian National Police, guide agents in their day-to-day duties and maintain close coordination with technical advisers to the Haitian National Police funded by UNDP. The mandate of MIPONUH ended on 15 March 2000.

7. In its resolution 52/246 of 26 June 1998, the General Assembly decided to continue to use the special account for UNSMIH, established in accordance with General Assembly resolution 51/15 A of 4 November 1996, for UNTMIH and MIPONUH.

Liquidation of the missions

8. The liquidation activities, including disposal of assets, were carried out during the period from 16 March to 30 September 2000. In its resolution 55/269 of 14 June 2001, the General Assembly authorized an amount of $164,200 gross ($142,900 net) from the resources provided for the period ending 30 June 2000 in order to meet the cost of completing the liquidation tasks at Headquarters. The report on the final disposition of the assets of UNSMIH/UNTMIH/MIPONUH is contained in document A/55/667, dated 4 December 2000.

III. Voluntary contributions and trust funds

Table 2
Voluntary contributions
(United States dollars)

Government	*Contribution*	*Value*
Canada	Sanitation materials	[a]
Cyprus	Cash	1 031
United States of America	Helicopter operations	4 765 400

[a] Value not quantified.

Table 3
Trust funds
(United States dollars)

	Receipts	*Expenditure*
Trust Fund for the enhancement of the United Nations Support Mission in Haiti		
31 July 1996 to 31 July 1997	31 882 902	24 881 253
Trust Fund for the enhancement of the United Nations Transition Mission in Haiti		
29 August 1997 to 30 November 1997	9 298 700	9 225 155
Total	**41 181 602**	**34 106 408**

IV. Status of reimbursement to troop-contributing Governments

Troop contributors

9. The Governments of Bangladesh, Canada, Pakistan and Trinidad and Tobago provided troops to UNSMIH. The Governments of Canada and Pakistan provided troops to UNTMIH. A formed police unit was provided to MIPONUH by the Government of Argentina.

Status of reimbursement

10. Full reimbursement of troop and formed police unit costs has been made.

V. Contingent-owned equipment

Method of reimbursement

11. In section 1, paragraph 4, of its resolution 51/218 E of 17 June 1997, the General Assembly reiterated that, for missions activated prior to 1 July 1996, countries had the option to accept reimbursement under either the new or the old

reimbursement methodology. Of the four Governments which provided contingent-owned equipment to UNSMIH, two opted for reimbursement under the old arrangements and two for the new arrangements.

12. The two Governments which provided equipment to MIPONUH opted for reimbursement under the new arrangements.

Status of reimbursement

13. Full reimbursement for user charges has been made. However, an amount of $0.4 million in unliquidated obligations has been retained in the UNSMIH/UNTMIH/MIPONUH special account to settle outstanding claims for losses of contingent-owned equipment.

VI. Financial performance report

14. A total of $133,034,216 gross ($126,944,616 net) was appropriated by the General Assembly for the operation of UNSMIH, UNTMIH and MIPONUH.

15. Expenditures amounting to $118,743,600 gross ($113,697,900 net) excluding budgeted voluntary contributions in kind in the amount of $4,765,400 were accounted for in the performance reports dated 1 April 1998 (A/52/854), 23 December 1998 (A/53/769), 16 February 2000 (A/54/757), and 30 January 2001 (A/55/753), resulting in an unencumbered balance of $14,290,616 gross ($13,246,716 net). Decisions were taken by the General Assembly on the treatment of all reported unencumbered balances, including the retention of $164,200 gross ($142,900 net) from the resources provided for the period ending 30 June 2000, in order to meet the cost of completing the liquidation tasks at Headquarters.

16. Additional unencumbered balances totalling $3,836,000 resulted from the cancellation of obligations ($4,118,000), offset by additional requirements of $282,000 in respect of prior period adjustments ($225,000) and expenditures for the liquidation period ending 30 June 2000 ($57,000).

17. As can be seen from table 4 below, as at 31 December 2001 the balance of appropriations amounted to $4,000,200 gross ($3,978,900 net).

Table 4
Summary of resources as at 31 December 2001
(United States dollars)

	Gross	*Net*
1. Appropriations	133 034 216	126 944 616
2. Expenditures	114 907 600	109 861 900
Total, 1 less 2	**18 126 616**	**17 082 716**
3. Credits applied to Member States	14 126 416	13 103 816
4. Balance of appropriations	**4 000 200**	**3 978 900**

18. As at 31 December 2001, there were outstanding liabilities amounting to $18.5 million which cannot be paid given the shortage of cash in the UNSMIH/UNTMIH/MIPONUH special account. The cash position in relation to amounts owed is shown in table 5 below.

Table 5
Financial position as at 31 December 2001
(United States dollars)

Cash balance	**9 801 000**
Cash requirements	
Unliquidated obligations	926 000
Amounts in accounts payable	515 000
Inter-fund balances payable	16 900 000
Other liabilities	191 000
Subtotal	**18 532 000**
Operating deficit	(8 731 000)

19. The cash shortage referred to in paragraph 18 above is primarily due to unpaid assessed contributions. An inter-fund settlement was subsequently made between the UNSMIH/UNTMIH/MIPONUH and UNMIH special accounts. The settlement reduced the cash balance and inter-fund balance payable by $7.5 million each, but had no impact on the missions' operating deficit.

20. The status of unpaid assessed contributions is as shown in table 6 below.

Table 6
Status of assessed contributions as at 31 December 2001
(United States dollars)

Unpaid assessed contributions	19 804 514

21. All cash resources that were recorded in the UNSMIH/UNTMIH/MIPONUH special account, including interest income, miscellaneous income and voluntary contributions in cash, have been utilized to meet the operational requirements of the missions. A summary of other income is provided in table 7 below for information purposes.

Table 7
Other income as at 31 December 2001
(United States dollars)

Voluntary contributions in cash	1 031
Interest income	3 344 000
Miscellaneous income	3 912 000

22. In view of the shortage of cash resources in the UNSMIH/UNTMIH/MIPONUH special account, the concurrence of the General Assembly is sought to suspend temporarily the provisions of financial regulations 4.3, 4.4 and 5.2 (d) in respect of the remaining surplus of $4,000,200 gross ($3,978,900 net).